1b 1960

ALABAMA

Irrigation Doubles Yield Of Cotton On Macon Farms

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

LAWRENCE ENNIS

Crop yields increased 100 per cent! It's happening—through irrigation—on Alabama farms.

So says Lawrence Ennis, specialist in soil engineering with the Auburn University Extension Service. As examples, Ennis points to results on two Macon County farms, Engelhardt and Thompson Farm, Shorter, and Mac Walker's farm, Milstead.

Walker, who gets his water from the Tallapoosa River, irrigated 40 acres of corn this year and plans to expand to 100 acres in 1961. He averaged 74 bushels per acre on the irrigated field last year, and he expects to make 100 bushels this year, as his stand is much better.

11-12-60

The benefits of irigation go beyond the obvious one of a plentiful water supply, Walker stated. As he told Ennis, "With water available when needed, a farmer has the confidence to go ahead and do the best things in regard to production that otherwise he might not do."

F 14-B

Walker fertilized with 600 of nitrate of soda per acre. He pounds of 4-12-12 and 400 pounds estimated his cost of producing irrigated corn at about $60 per acre, including cost of harvesting and hauling.

THE BIG CROP

Cotton is the big crop on the Engelhardt and Thompson farm. Of 500 acres, 150 are irrigated.

According to Ennis, yields were one-half to three-fourths bale per acre on the non-irrigated land; about one and three-fourths bales on the irrigated land.

The operators planted five pecks of seed per acre. They fertilized the irrigated field with 800 pounds of 4-12-12 and 500 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre, while the non-irrigated area received 450 pounds of 4-12-12 and 200 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre. The irrigated field was watered five times, starting July 10 and ending Aug. 12.

DOUBLES YIELD

Talking with County Agent Jack Bolling, Ennis was told that for the past five years, irrigated cotton in the county has just about doubled the yeild of non-irrigated cotton.

Macon County farmers have approximately 800 acres of cotton under irrigation and are expanding the acreage, Ennis added. The Engelhardt and Thompson farm will irrigate an additional 50 acres next year.

1b 1960

ALABAMA

Allotments Will Reach Farmers Before Dec. 15th

The Tuskegee News Tuskegee Ala 12-1-60

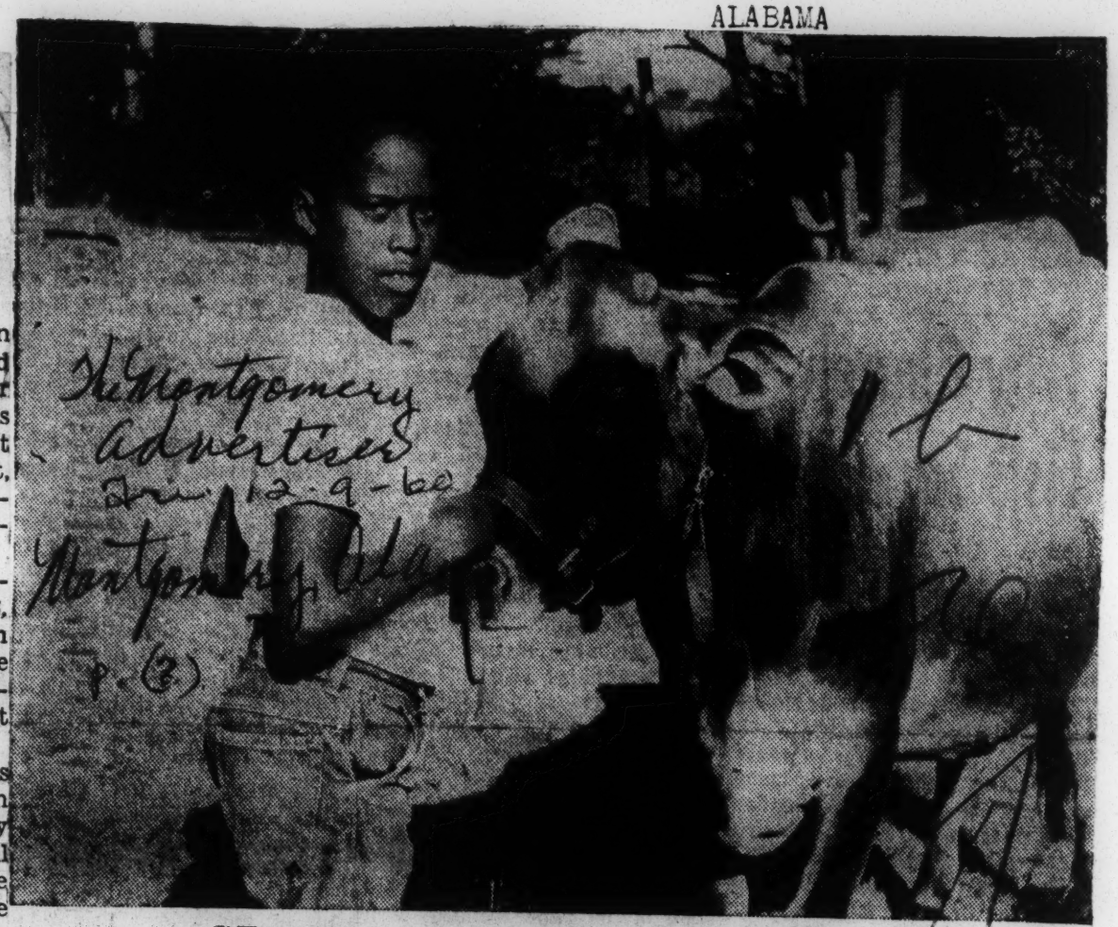
All operators of upland cotton farms in Macon County should receive official notice of their 1961 farm acreage allotments through the mail within the next ten days, Chairman C.C. Bryant, of the County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committee said today.

Growers will vote at local polling places Tuesday December 13, on the upland cotton program for 1961, and allotments will be mailed to reach all growers before referendum day, Mr. Bryant said.

In a change from the programs in effect for 1959 and 1960, each farm operator will receive only one allotment for 1961. This will represent the farm's share of the national upland cotton acreage allotment of 18½ million acreas.

The allotment determines the effect of marketing quotas on the individual farm, Mr. Bryant points out. If marketing quotas take effect as a result of a two-thirds favorable vote in the referendum, cotton from compliance farms may be marked without penalty and is eligible for the full available rate of price support. Even if quotas are disapproved, compliance with the acreage allotment will determine eligibility for the lower rate of price support available.

Mr. Bryant remained farmers that extra acres received by farms in 1960 from acres released by other farms, was for 1960 only and, of course, will not be included in the 1961 allotments.



The Montgomery Advertiser Dec 12-9-60 Montgomery Ala P. (3)

1b 1960

GRAND CHAMPION WINNER

William Teasley, Macon County 4-H Club member, exhibited the grand champion Jersey at the Piedmont District Dairy Show. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Teasley of Tuskegee.

The Montgomery Advertiser Dec 12-9-60 P. (3) Montgomery Ala 1b 1960

NFA JUDGING TEAM WINNER

Dr. F. T. McQueen (right) teacher trainer, Tuskegee Institute, presents a trophy to members of the Chambers County Training School judging team at the 14th annual Piedmont District Dairy Cattle Show. Members of the winning team at the 14th District Dairy Cattle Show are: (l to r) Lister Holloway, James Jackson and Joe Mackey. Looking on is the coach of the team, D. A. Harris Jr., vocational agriculture teacher.

Decade Altered Alabama Farms

Agriculture In '59 Became Big Business, Bringing In 500 Millions

By United Press International

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 1.—The year 1959 climaxed a decade of change in Alabama agriculture.

Farming became big business, bringing in more than 500 million dollars and creating another two billion dollars worth of off-farm business.

Alabama cattlemen earned more than 96 million dollars in beef while King Cotton gave state farmers more than 150 million dollars.

The higher incomes in all phases of farming were brought about by better utilization of resources and improved quality of the end product.

Production Improved

In beef cattle for example, the total number of cattle was not greatly changed since 1950, but the production and quality of meat had improved steadily. The number of cattle increased only from 1,230,000 head to 1,816,000, including 700,000 beef brood cows. In 1950, there were only 300,000 beef brood cows in the state.

Beef cattle prices in 1959 were almost the same as in 1950—$20.20—but the income figures give an entirely different picture. Cash receipts from the sale of beef cattle increased from 37 million dollars in 1959 to 96 million in 1959, showing the rapid strides in the improvement of quality.

Harvested cotton acreage decreased from 1,350,000 acres in 950 to 833,000 in 1959, but the production per acre almost doubled—from 212 pounds in 1950 to 415 in 1959. Even with the loss of acreage, cotton brought in four million dollars more in 1959 than it did at the start of the decade.

The agriculture picture of Alabama in the '50s was a changing one. Some crops, such as commercial vegetables, have been reduced greatly in acreage, while other crops which were almost unheard of in 1950 are now important sources of income for the farmer in the state.

The acreage of practically every commercial vegetable in Alabama declined sizeably during the past 10 years bringing about a decrease of almost 50 per cent in income. Acreage for Irish and sweet potatoes also decreased greatly but with little or no change in income.

Strawberries Off

Strawberries, which in 1950 were an important crop in some areas of Alabama, almost disappeared in 1959.

Poultry in 1950 added only 10 million dollars to the farm income. Today, broilers alone bring in 75 million dollars with other poultry and egg products giving the farmer another 25 million.

Forestry also is developing rapidly in Alabama and becoming an important source of income for farmers who own woodlots and take care of them.

Hogs and dairying in 1959 had reached levels unthought of in the beginning of the decade and their impact on farming in the state should continue to grow.

The pig crop in 1959 was 16 per cent higher than that in 1958 and well above that of earlier years.

Farming in Alabama, as elsewhere in the United States, has changed from a way of living to a way of making a living, from a business of arts and crafts to a business of science and technology.

Today's farmer produces enough to support some 25 persons while only 20 years ago the average farmer could support only 10 of his fellow Americans.

The Alabama farmer and his counterparts in other states are saving the American shopper more than 20 million dollars a day in food prices through increased efficiency and higher quality—permitting Alabamans to eat better for less money.

STRESS DAIRY PRODUCTS—It isn't hard to estimate the value of dairy products in the daily diet. However, these junior dairymen will help point out the advantages of milk products as essential to the health of everyone. In Alabama, these Tallapoosa County 4-H'ers are leading the pack in buying registered dairy calves for their projects. They are (left to right): Anglow Trimble, Camp Hill, and Odessa Norris, of Waverly.

State's Cotton Acreage Gains

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Alabama cotton growers have planted an estimated 905,000 acres in cotton this year, about 8 per cent more than in 1959 but far below the 1,259,000-acre average for the 10-year period from 1949 through 1958.

This year's increase is approximately in line with the rise throughout the rest of the country's cotton-growing area.

According to the Agriculture Department's crop reporting board, this year's planting for U. S. as a whole will total about 16,300,00 acres in comparison with 15,816,000 acres last year.

Only 12,378,000 acres were planted in 1958, however a sharp contrast to the 21,325,000-acre average for the 100-year period between 1949 and 1958.

Crop progress this year is about 10 days to two weeks later than usual because of unfavorable weather, particularly in the Southeastern states.

Alabama Group Urges Support

Campaign Begins For Federal Legislation To Increase Farm Prices

By United Press International

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 11.—Alabama farm leaders are spearheading a campaign to drum up support for Federal legislation for higher price supports on the 1960 crop.

Under the leadership of Agriculture Commissioner R. C. Bamberg and Ed Mauldin, Leighton farmer and advisor to the legislative Cotton Study Committee, the campaign is aimed at obtaining passage during the current session of Congress a farm bill similar to the one vetoed by President Eisenhower in 1956.

Pledge Obtained

Mauldin said a recent trip to Washington resulted in assurances by Democratic Party leaders—including the Kennedy people—that the bill will be pushed if enough interest were shown by the nation's farmers.

"That is the task before us now," Mauldin said. "To arouse farmer interest in the measure."

He said the bill would raise the price support on cotton from 75 per cent to 82.5 per cent, or an increase of 28.97 cents per pound to 31.87 cents per pound; boost the support on corn from 65 per cent to 71.8 per cent or an increase from $1.06 per bushel to $1.17 per bushel; hike the support on peanuts from 78 to 86 per cent which would be a raise from $201.24 per ton to $222 per ton; and raise the support on cottonseed from 57 to 70 per cent, an increase from $38 a ton to $46.90 a ton.

Heavy Losses

"Alabama farmers are now suffering heavy financial losses," Mauldin said, "because of Republican farm policies, a severe winter and the drought. This bill would do more to help them than the disaster aid now being sought," he said.

LOADING MILK—James R. Carter, second from left on the ground, Newbern, Ala., and two of his sons are loading milk to take to the cheese plant. He hauls more than 1,500 gallons of milk a day to the plant for himself and 143 other farmers. The Carters attractive home is in the background. In the truck are: Ernest, a son, and Jerry Brown, a nephew. On the ground: District Agent C. A. Williams, Mr. Carter, Washington, a son and partner; Dr. W. B. Hill, State Extension leader; daughter Grace and Mrs. Carter. (USDA Photo)

From Cotton Tenant To Top Dairyman Is Giant Stride

NEWBERN, Ala. — From a one mule cotton tenant to number one colored dairy farmer of Alabama is the giant stride James R. Carter of Newbern, Ala., has made during the past 18 years, reports Dr. W. B. Hill, Negro Extension leader of that State.

So to Mr. Carter "June Dairy Month", which has just ended, had a special meaning, Dr. Hill points out. Not only does he depend heavily upon increased consumption of dairy products to provide a continuing outlet for the milk from his own 55 Jerseys, but also for that from the cows of 143 other farmers in the area for whom he hauls milk to the cheese plant in Uniontown.

It was the purchase of a used truck and the development of a milk route after the plant was established in the 1930's that got Mr. and Mrs. Carter started up from tenancy to ownership of a 300-acre farm and an attractive modern home.

Mr. Carter wasn't hauling milk for other farmers long before he got a few cows of his own and began selling milk to the plant, too, says Dr. Hill.

GRADE A MARKET

And since 1956, when he built a modern barn and installed a bulk tank, he has been graduating toward the grade A market. However, he still sells some grade B (because of the limited local outlets for drinking milk) and hauls it to the plant along with about 1,500 gallons a day for white and colored farmers for miles around.

"He transports more milk than any other hauler in the area," says Dr. Hill, "because he is very punctual. Farmers say they can set their watches by his schedule. So they are not worried about spoilage as a result of delays when he delivers their milk."

In recognition of his achievement in dairying and in general farming, Mr. Carter was named "Merit Farmer of the Year" by Tuskegee Institute in 1954. In responding to the presentation he gave much of the credit for his success to his family of seven and his county agent, Lawrence C. Johnson.

The Carters work as a team, Dr. Hill points out. Mrs. Carter is as expert with broilers as her husband and sons are with milk cows and field crops. Last year she sold 92,000 broilers, turning out 23,000 every nine weeks with a week or two in between for cleaning the broiler houses and preparing for the next batch. She started with 5,000 birds in 1955.

Son Washington is full partner in the farm. When he isn't milking, he is on one of their two tractors, cultivating cotton or corn, or improving pastures for the herd. The four other children are either in college or living elsewhere. One has already graduated from Tuskegee.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter married in 1932 and began farming a few acres as tenants with a mule given them by his grandmother.

Dadeville Sets Cattle Show For Negroes

DADEVILLE, Ala. — The 14th annual Piedmont District Dairy Cattle Show for Negroes will be held Oct. 11, at the Piedmont Coliseum, Dadeville.

The official judging will begin at 10 a.m. and [illegible] Lott, dairyman of Tallassee, will be the judge.

The show is sponsored each year by public spirited business men of the Piedmont area of Alabama and the State Department of Agriculture and Industries, in cooperation with the Alabama Extension Service and the Department of Vocational Education. The show is open to adults, 4-H'ers, NFA members and NAA members. The owner must have an official certificate recorded on an official certificate given by the State of Alabama showing that the animal which is to be showned has been given tests that meet the requirements of the Health Department of Alabama. The counties that will compete this year for prizes will be as follows: Lee, Macon, Chambers, Coosa, Elmore, Talladega, Tallapoosa, and Randolph.

The show this year is going to be one of the best because the farmers are following better breeding and feeding practices and many of the farmers are looking to dairying as a source of cash income to supplement the cash of which they get from cotton with dairy products.

LOCAL SHOW

The Tallapoosa County Dairy Show for Negroes will be held at the Edward Bell High School, Camp Hill, Oct. 10. Robert Clark and Vernon Bice, Assistant County Agents of Tallapoosa County will start at 10 a.m.

It is expected that this show will be one of the best in the history of Tallapoosa County. Out of 23 animals to be shown in Tallapoosa County at the County Show, 14 animals are the results of being artificially sired. Fifteen of the best of the best animals will be showned at the district show in Dadeville.

The shows are designed to inspire people to do some of the things of which other people are doing. Here in Tallapoosa County the shows are working tools. If a blue ribbon cow does not inspire a farmer it is time for him to move.

W. L. Royston, Negro County Agent of Tallapoosa County is [illegible]er.

Miss Hobday Retires As HD Agent After 25 Years

Journal & Guide, Norfolk, Va.
July 7, 1960

PETERSBURG, Va. — After 25 years of service with the Virginia Agricultural Extension Service, Miss E. Alice Hobday retired on July 1 as home demonstration agent for Pittsylvania county.

The retiring agent is a native of Gloucester county. She received her B. S. degree from Virginia State college, Petersburg, and also did graduate work at Cornell university. Aside from her regular duties in the county, Miss Hobday has served on the County Red Cross Board, also as a member of the Personnel Committee of the Danville YWCA, and a member of the House Committee of the Virginia State College Alumni Association.

IN 1945 Miss Hobday received a citation medal from the Secretary of Treasury in recognition of her volunteer service in the sale of U. S. bonds. Miss Hobday was also presented a certificate for giving 4,000 hours of volunteer service in 1946.

In a letter to Miss Hobday from W. H. Daughtrey, associate director of the Virginia Agricultural Extension, words of appreciation read: "You have contributed much and I know that you have built lasting and enduring friendships because of your work and because you have been willing to go that extra mile . .Thanking you for your many contributions and for your cooperation in making the extension program effective, and with the hope that the future will be good to you in every respect."

UPON retiring, Miss Hobday said that she enjoyed working with the people of Pittsylvania. She stated she hasn't found any place where the natives have been as congenial and cooperative, which she fields is due to the "very fine people who head the county government and various agencies in the county." Included in her remarks is the fact that she will miss the opportunity to visit with the homemakers of the area over her seven-year radio program.

MISS E. A. HOBDAY
25 Years

Miss Hobday, a member of Holbrook Street Presbyterian church of Danville, will make her home in that city, upon leaving her 25-year post.

AT PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS

Montgomery Advertiser, P. 6-B

Addre Bryant Returns From Agents Meeting

Montgomery, Ala.
Wed. 8/3/60

PRAIRIE VIEW, Tex. — Addre Bryant, assistant Negro county agent, Montgomery County, Ala., returned recently from the ninth convention of the National Negro County Agents' Assn. at Prairie View A&M College, at Prairie View, Tex.

Prairie View was host to the 76 agents who came from 10 states to discuss "The Scope Report in Action, the Role of the Extension Worker in Agricultural Business Economy."

The speakers throughout the meeting emphasized the rapid changes taking place in the farm program in the South. The county agricultural agent must dedicate himself to the task and change, too, in order to continue meeting the needs of farm people.

Principal speaker for the conference was L. I. Jones, field representative, United States Department of Agriculture, Federal Extension Service, Washington, D. C. He said, "Helping people adjust to change continues to be one of the extension's chief concerns." "Change" is the law of progress declared Mr. Jones. This is especially true in our dynamic modern agriculture. Farming and industries related to it, not only have been in turmoil but turned upside down. Most difficult thing about change is adjusting to change.

A symposium was conducted by the Department of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, Texas A & M College on verticol integration in agriculture. They stressed the process of combining production and marketing decisions into fewer hands. Contract farming is here and it is here to stay. Yesterday we produced with the hand and land; today we produce with our head and the dollar."

Other speakers on the three-day program were E. W. Aiton, director, Division of 4-H Clubs and YMW programs, Federal Extension Service, Washington, D. C.

A. S. Bacon assistant to the assistant administrator, Programs Federal Extension Service, Washington, D. C.

Words of welcome were extended to the delegation of agents from the 10 southern states by Dr. J. L. Brown, director, Extramural Services, Prairie View A & M College; Dr. E. B. Evans, president of Prairie View A & M College, addressed the group at the banquet and extended words of welcome; M. V. Brown, state leader, Texas Extension Service; Dr. D. C. Pfannstill, associate director, Agricultural Extension Service, Texas; K. K. Dangerfield, president of the Texas association, was most hospitable in greeting the agents. State leaders who were present and took active part on the program were—R. J. Courtney, Louisiana, and M. V. Brown of Texas.

A feature of the dinner planned by the president of the association, L. C. Johnson was the presentation of citations to the agent who had been selected in their respective states as county agent of the year. These were: W. L. Royston, Alabama; Willie T. Sensley, Louisiana; Chester W. Owens, Mississippi; H. E. Berry, Oklahoma; Curtis Koonce, Tennessee; B. J. Pryor, Texas; George W. Dean, South Carolina; McKinley Jeffers, Florida.

Officers elected for the coming year are D. P. Lilly, Oklahoma, president; H. L. Hubbard, Texas, first vice president; I. D. Thompson, Mississippi, second vice president; D. C. Scott, Alabama, third vice president; M. E. McCoy, Arkansas, secretary; Leon Robinson, Louisiana, treasurer; R. C. Bacote, South Carolina, corresponding secretary; C. L. Tapley, Georgia, parliamentarian; T. H. Black, Oklahoma, historian; J. C. Dunbar, Mississippi, public relations director; B. L. Elkins, Florida, sergeant-at-arms; and G. A. Newbern, Tennessee chaplain.

The 1961 convention will be held at Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Okla.

New Negro Home Demonstration Supervisor Named

CLEMSON (Special)— Miss Sara K. Aiken has been appointed state supervisor of Negro home demonstration work in South Carolina effective Jan. 1.

Announcement of her appointment was made by George B. Nutt, director of the Clemson Extension Service, and Mrs. Sallie Pearce Musser, state home demonstration agent.

Miss Aiken will replace Mrs. Marian B. Paul, who retired Dec. 31 after serving as state supervisor of Negro home demonstration work for 29 years.

Miss Aiken will have her headquarters at State College, Orangeburg.

Farm Credit Specialist Retires; Served Negro Farmers 35 Years

A. H. Fuhr, who began his career in Agriculture in 1925 as an Extension Service Worker with Negro farm families in Muskogee County, Okla., retired last week after nearly 35 years of service with agricultural agencies. His last position was that of Information Specialist with the Farm Credit Administration, an independent Government agensy supervising a nationwide system of credit cooperatives.

In 1943 he was appointed to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency of the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a Statewide information officer in Oklahoma, and in 1947 he came to Washington to serve as an informatin specialist with Farm Credit.

In his latter position, Mr. Fuhr traveled throughout the South and much of the West and Midwest, keeping Negro farmers and agricultural leaders informed on the leading policies of the Cooperative Farm Credit system and helping the leaders develop programs for teaching the proper use of credit in farming.

It is estimated that close to 20,000 Negro farmers obtain loans annually from the system. Most of the growers borrow money to finance the operation of their farms. The rest get credit aid to buy, enlarge, or develop their farms.

Mr. Fuhr is himself a farmer. He plans to devote his time now mostly to cattle production on his 500-acre farm near Muskogee.

A native of Oklahoma, the credit specialist is a graduate of Langston University. He also studied at Hampton, Tuskegee, Prairie view and Arkansas A. & M. Colleges. He taught at Langston and in the public schools of the State before entering agricultural work. His wife, who also was a teacher, retired last June.

Mr. and Mrs. Fuhr have one son and two daughters. Their son, Samuel, has been assistant director of the International Cooperation Administration educational program in Iran for the past six years. He is now home for a year working on a doctorate degree at Oklahoma A. & M. State University.

Dirt Farmer, Agr. Specialist Retires After 35 Yrs. Service

A. H. Fuhr, who began his career in Agriculture in 1925 as an Extension Service Worker with Negro farm families in Muskogee County Okla., retired last week after nearly 35 years of service with agricultural agencies. His last position was that of Information Specialist with the Farm Credit Administration, an independent Government agency supervising a nationwide system of credit cooperatives.

In 1943 he was appointed to the Agriculture Adjustment Agency of the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a Statewide information officer in Oklahoma, and in 1947 he came to Washington to serve as an information specialist with Farm Credit.

In his latter position, Mr. Fuhr traveled throughout the South and much of the West and Midwest, keeping Negro farmers and agricultural leaders informed on the leading policies of the Cooperative Farm Credit system and helping the leaders develop programs for teaching the proper use of credit in farming.

It is estimated that closet to 20,000 Negro farmers obtain loans annually from the system. Most of the growers borrow money to finance the operation of their farms. The rest get credit aid to buy, enlarge, or develop their farms.

Mr. Fuhr is himself a farmer. He plans to devote his time now mostly to cattle production on his 500-acre farm near Muskogee.

A native of Oklahoma, the credit specialist is a graduate of Langston university. He also studied at Hampton, Tuskegee, Prairia View and Arkansas A&M colleges. He taught at Langston and in the public schools of the State before entering agricultural work. His wife, who also was a teacher, retired last June.

Mr. and Mrs. Fuhr have one son and two daughters. Their son, Samuel, has been assistant director of the International Cooperation Administration educational program in Iran for the past six years. He is now home for a year working on a doctorate degree at Oklahoma A&M university.

RETIREMENT GIFT—Mrs. Marian B. Paul, right, who retired last week, is shown receiving a lovely silver epergne from Mrs. Cynthis Williford, president of the State Home Demonstration Agents Association, during a reception in Columbia, S. C. The gentleman is her husband, R. Hopton Paul, a leading tailor in the State. Mrs. Paul served as State supervisor of Negro home demonstration agents for 28 years.

FARM CREDIT AIDE RETIRES—A. H. Fuhr, right, information specialist of the Farm Credit Administration, who retired last week, is being congratulated by Deputy Governor Harold T. Mason for his outstanding service to farmers. Mr. Fuhr served with various agricultural agencies for nearly 35 years.
(USDA Photo)—

Farm Credit Specialist Retires; Served Negro Farmers 35 Years

WASHINGTON—A. H. Fuhr, who began his career in agriculture in 1925 as an extension service worker with Negro farm families in Muskogee County, Okla., retired recently after nearly 35 years of service with agricultural agencies. His last position was that of information specialist with the Farm Credit Administration, an independent Government agency supervising a nation-wide system of credit cooperative.

In 1943 he was appointed to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency of the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a state-wide information officer in Oklahoma, and in 1947 he came to Washington to serve as an information specialist with farm credit.

■

IN HIS LATTER position, Mr. Fuhr traveled throughout the South and much of the West and Midwest, keeping Negro farmers and agricultural leaders informed on the lending policies of the cooperative farm credit system and helping the leaders develop programs for teaching the proper use of credit in farming.

It is estimated that close to 20,000 Negro farmers obtain loans annually from the system. Most of the growers borrow money to finance the operation of their farms. The rest get credit aid to buy, enlarge or develop their farms.

Mr. Fuhr is himself a farmer. He plans to devote his time now mostly to cattle production on his 500-acre farm near Muskogee.

A native of Oklahoma, the credit specialist is a graduate of Langston University. He also studied at Hampton, Tuskegee, Prairie View and Arkansas A&M Colleges. He taught at Langston and in the public schools of the state before entering agricultural work. His wife, who also was a teacher, retired last June.

Mr. and Mrs. Fuhr have one son and two daughters. Their son, Samuel, has been assistant director of the International Cooperation Administration educational program in Iran for the past six years. He is now home for a year working on a doctorate degree at Oklahoma A&M State University.

FARM CREDIT AIDE RETIRES—A. H. Fuhr, right, information specialist of the Farm Credit Administration, who retired recently, is being congratulated by Deputy Governor Harold T. Mason for his outstanding service to farmers. Mr. Fuhr served with various agricultural agencies for nearly 35 years.
—USDA Photo

HONORED BY 4-H'ERS — Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and former head of Tuskegee Institute, is shown at center with three rural leaders who were presented plaques by the 13th Regional 4-H Club Camp at an awards dinner at Howard University. The honorees are Mrs. Flora D. Parrish, third from left, retired home demonstration agent of Madison County, Miss.; Mrs. Fannie M. Boone, at Dr. Patterson's left, retired district home agent, of Arkansas, and James Hodge, third from right, 400-acre farmer of Marion, S.C. With the honorees are 4-H'ers who participated in the awards ceremony. At left are Elizabeth Walton, Holly Springs, Miss., and O'Neal Smalls, Burgess, S.C. At right are Thelonia Lee, Sherill, Ark., and Sarah Jones, Huntsville, Ala. Dr. Patterson was the dinner speaker. — USDA Photo

Negro 4-H'ers Win Awards At Poultry Show

Bennie Powell of Childersburg exhibited the grand champion pen of six pullets at the Talladega County 4-H Poultry Show for Negro boys and girls Saturday.

The show, which was sponsored jointly by the Alabama Extension Service and Sears Roebuck and Company, was held at the agent's office in Talladega.

Other awards were:

Blue ribbon—Sylvia Orr of Lincoln, William Turner of Talladega.

Red ribbon awards—Billy Curry of Talladega, Judy Sims of Eastaboga, Lillian Story of Talladega, Bettie Joe Frazier of Eastaboga.

White ribbon awards—Denarevette Williams of Talladega, Fred Swain of Alpine and Harvey Lee Calhoun of Talladega.

Prizes were awarded by Mrs. Cleo Walker, Negro District Home agent for North Alabama.

G. A. Peasant, Negro county agent, and Miss M. L. Harris, Negro home demonstration agent, formed the general show committee. E. E. Hunter, vocational agriculture instructor was the judge. Miss Sadie Swain, 4-H club leader and teacher at Lincoln Junior High School, assisted with the show.

Andrew Walker, who is employed at the Veteran's Hospital Tuskegee Institute, and Drew Walker were out-of-town guests.

"All of the clubsters did a very good job of growing out the pullets and the show was well attended by leaders, clubsters and friends," Mr. Peasant said.

100 Negro 4-H'ers Vie For Prizes at Dublin

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Mon. 10-31-60
P. 3

DUBLIN—More than 100 senior Negro 4-H Club members competed for state titles in their projects at their annual State 4-H Club Congress in Dublin recently.

The 4-H'ers, all 14 years old or over, began their demonstrations after a short opening program. During the first day they demonstrated their skills in a variety of projects—20 in all—from tractor driving and maintenance to cooking and recreation.

Augustus Hill, state supervisor of Negro work for the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service, presided over the Congress. The program was supervised by M. C. Little and Carrie B. Powell, Negro Club agents who direct activities of the some 45,000 Negro 4-H Club members in Georgia from their offices at Savannah State College.

The boys and girls were brought to the Congress by about 50 Negro county and home demonstration agents—the people who have been working with them for months and even years in developing the skills they demonstrated.

Those who were named state winners in their projects have won the highest achievement in 4-H Club work. Those who did not win have gained valuable experience and many will be able to compete in their counties and districts again next year in an effort to try for state titles again, Little said.

Actually, all who attended the congress were already winners for they had to be selected in county and district eliminations to be eligible to compete in the State Congress.

WINNERS GIVEN

First place winners in various projects were:

Mary L. Sims, Wilkes County, garden; Mary L. Henderson, Newton County, frozen foods; Florence Daniels, Bibb County, safety; Jean A. Stewart, Liberty County, recreation; Carolyn Geiger, Bryan County, dress revue; Ernestine Phillips, Jenkins County, muffins; Patricia Miller, Bibb County, full housepower; Morris D. Williams, Mitchell County, poultry.

Mary L. Jones, Jenkins County, home improvement; Leon Dupree, Dodge County, soil and water conservation; James English, Walton County, entomology; Mirian West, Washington County, yeast bread; Dorothy Thomas, Lowndes County, muffins; Annie N. Peterson, Decatur County, canning; Joseph Kennedy, Hancock County, recreation; Marion Forrest, Toombs County, swine; Samuel Foster, Meriwether County, field crops; James Hunt, Hancock County, cotton; Richard Jones, Grady County, full housepower; and Robert L. Moore, Lowndes County, tractor.

Tuskegee Pupils Organize 4-H Club And Name Leaders

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — The sixth grade 4H Club of the Washington Public School, Tuskegee, was organized in the sixth grade room, under the supervision of Mrs. Marie B. Williamson and Mrs. Mildred O. Tuweatt, teachers, and Miss Leon V. Battle, home agent.

Aldora Bell and Majorie Johnson opened the meeting with singing the Lord's Prayer and leading the pledge of allegiance to the American flag and 4-H Club pledge, after which the following officers were elected: president, Martha Cloud; vice president, Shirley Ellington; secretary, Florine Persall; assistant secretary, Judy Calloway; treasurer, Aldora Bell; reporter, Calvin Greathouse and Carolyn Gamble; song leaders, Majorie Johnson and George Knox; cheer leaders (girls), Carrie Reynolds and Margaret Turner; cheer leaders (boys), Willie Moore and Charles Chisholm; record checkers (boys), William J. Cloud and Solomon Knight; record checkers (girls), Doris Ray and Earlene Freeman.

After the officers were installed each pledged to make their club one of the best. Of the 83 boys and girls present, 75 joined the club.

Carolyn Gamble and Calvin Greathouse are reporters.

Seventh Grade Elects Officers

The seventh grade elected the following officers for 1960: Ermatine Collins, president; Willie M. Brown, vice president; Mary Baker, secretary; Milton Patrick, treasurer; Sandra Scroggins, assistant secretary; Queen E. Jones and Gwendolyn Chambliss, reporters; Queen Moore, Virginia Stinson, Martha Gray and Ruth Collins, song leaders; Cerisa Gordon, Betty Clark, Harold Dawson and John Conner, cheer leaders; Rosetta Torbert and Joseph Martin, record checkers, Clareths Ligon and Oscar Collins, record book captains.

After discussion of 4-H work by Miss Battle, the group enjoyed a social hour.

Faculty advisers are Mrs. R. P. Chisholm and J. C. Ralston.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala. Sat. 2-20-60

MACON COUNTY 4-H'ER

Above (L to R) Fannie E. Harrison, Macon County 4 H'er, receives a $25 check from Miss B. M. Jones, state 4-H Club agent for girls. She is a member of the Golden Club. An early interest in cooking lead this 4-H'er to the top in cornmeal cookery for senior girls. Fannie started just helping her mother, Mrs. Julia Collins, but it wasn't long before she was handling the job by herself. Fannie's interest is not only in cooking, but in canning, clothing, and frozen foods. She has carried all of the above as 4-H projects. She is a sophomore at the Macon County Training School, Roba, Ala., where she is an honor student.

4-H AWARD WINNERS: Recipients of awards during the Annual 4-H Club Camp and Short Course which closed Friday at Tuskegee, three talent winners happily view check. More than 400 boys and girls participated in the conference, sponsored by the Cooperative Extension Service.

Dr. Patterson Says, 4-H Good Foundation For Service To Underdeveloped Countries; Tennesseans Reap Great Benefits

Nashville Globe & Independent
Nashville, Tenn.
Fri. 8-26-60

Tennessee Delegates returning from the 13th Annual 4-H Camp in Washington, D. C. reported having taken part in a number of activities during the seven crowded days of sightseeing, fun, and serious discussions.

Miss Bobbie L. McKinley, Rt. 4, Nolensville Road of Nashville visited vice president Richard M. Nixon in his office in the Capitol. Isaac Davis, Jr., presided over the citizenship meeting, which was the last meeting at the regional camp. Joan Evans had her picture snapped with the concert artist, Louis Armstrong, Count Basie and Joe Williams.

Four-H trained youth reared on succesful farms which are contributing to America's abundance, could, when further trained, be of real help to underdeveloped countries in increasing their production of food and fiber, said Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and former head of Tuskegee Institute, last week.

This was the theme of the noted educator's address at an awards dinner which climaxed the 13th Annual Regional 4-H Club Camp here at Howard University.

Dr. Patterson's emphasis on preparation for service and also on effective citizenship in a democracy paralleled other encampment addresses during the week by Under Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse, President George W. Gore, Jr., of Florida A. and M. University, Federal Extension Administrator C. M. Ferguson, and Dr. Joseph H. Douglass, assistant to the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Pointing out that a billion and a quarter people of underdeveloped countries live at near starvation levels, Dr. Patterson said, "We must want for them as we want for ourselves, a share of the world's abundance."

Providing these people with the training to produce their own food and develop their own industries is the real answer, he declared. And 4-H trained professional workers can help initiate this training he suggested.

"And as these 4-H young people and other American Negroes reach their potential," the educator continued, "they become a major United States resource in international relations."

Following the address, three outstanding rural leaders were presented plaques in recognition of their long-time contribution to 4-H club work. Those who were honored are: Mrs. Fannie M. Boone, retired district home demonstration agent of Arkansas; Mrs. Flora D. Parrish, retired home agent of Madison County, Miss.; and James Hodge, 400-acre farmer of Marion, S. C.

Another highlight of the camp was a trip to the Capitol by a group of 4-H'ers to present a gift of a pair of 4-H bookends to Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Other activities of the week included a discussion of career opportunities, the placing of a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknowns in Arlington National Cemetery, a boat trip to Mount Vernon where a wreath was placed at the tombs of George and Martha Washington, observation of important agricultural research at the USDA research center at Beltsville, Md., and attendance of a Louis Armstrong, Count Basie concert at the Carter Barron Amphitheatre.

During their sightseeing trips, the 4-H'ers visited the White House, Capitol, Department of Agriculture, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Smithsonian Institute, and the Washington Zoological Park.

Directing the camp activities were V. S. Bacon of the Federal Extension Service administrative staff, and W. C. Cooper, assistant 4-H leader of North Carolina. They worked under the general chairmanship of Dr. M. O. Watkins, director of the Florida Extension Service; and Lloyd L. Rutlege, associated 4-H leader of the Southern States.

States represented: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Dr. Patterson keynotes annual 4-H Club Camp

Ohio American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8-27-60

Four H trained youth reared on successful farms which are contributing to America's abundance could, when further trained, be of real help to underdeveloped countries in increasing their production of food and fiber.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and former head of Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute, made the statement in an address at an awards dinner which climaxed the 13th annual Regional 4 - H Club Camp at Howard University.

In attendance were 128 youth representing 347,00 fellow 4-H'ers in the 17 states of the Southern region. Also present were the adult 4-H leaders and a number of officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and other agencies.

Other speakers included Under Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse, President George W. Gore Jr., Florida A and M. University; Federal Extension Administrator C. M Ferguson, and Dr. Joseph H. Douglass, assistant to the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

* * *

THREE OUTSTANDING rural leaders were presented plaques in recognition of their long-time contribution to 4-H club work.

Those honored were Mrs. Fannie M. Boone, retired district home demonstration agent of Arkansas; Mrs. Flora D. Parrish, retired home agent of Madison County, Miss.; and James Hodge, 400-acre farmer of Marion, S.C.

Another highlight of the camp was a trip to the Capitol by a group of 4-H'ers to present a gift of a pair of 4-H bookends to Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

* * *

DELAGATES and extension leaders attending the encampment, by states, were:

ALABAMA—James E. Boyd, Dale Davis, Mandy Dunn, Norman Gooden, William E, Johnson, Sarah E. Jones, Elnora Junious, Vivian Lewis, and T. R. Agnew, and Miss Bertha Jones, extension leaders.

DELAWARE—Leonard Baker, Joyce Bateman, Elizabeth Bresington, Robert L. Jones and Mrs. Mary W. Sudler, extension leader.

FLORIDA—E. W. Graham Jr., Cynthia A. Hartley, Prettest L. Johnson, Percy Hice, Roy L. Roulhac, Marion Stephens, Vernell E. Stewart, Candace Williams, and J. A. Gresham and Miss Floy Britt, extension leaders.

GEORGIA—George Black, Ernestine Clark, Benjamin Colquitt, Winston Lawson, Sallie Reid, Maxine Roseberry, Michael Smith, Jessifine Whitehead, and M. C. Little, and Mrs. Carrie B. Powell, extension leaders.

* * *

MARYLAND—Rita Bennett, Eldon G. Hall, Forest Holt, Jacqueline D. Hayward, James A. Mitchell, Joyce Neal, Eugene M. Slater, Willie G. Woods and Milbourne Hull and Mrs. Omega M. Jones, extension leaders.

NORTH CAROLINA — Thurman Anderson, Bertha M. Davis, Liston H. Fretman, Eddie Hoover, Alvin Newby, Marian Poe, Gloria Richardson, Marilyn Wilder and W. C. Cooper and Mrs. Helen Branford, extension leaders.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Robert L. Brown, L. H. Busby, Loretta Carter, Mable Frazier, Missouri Harrison, Anlrew W. Jones, O'Neal Smalls, Jean Waymer and E. D. Dean and Miss Martha Reid, extension leaders.

TENNESSEE—Erwin Anderson, Isaac Davis, Joann Evans, Harry Jones, Bobby L. McKinley, Mattie Jean Tippitt, Donna Marva Todd, McArther West and W. H. Williamson, and Miss Bessie L. Walton, extension leaders.

* *

VIRGINIA—Richard Booker, Thomas L. Bowers, Fred Carter, Caralease R. Cox, Brenda L. Friend, Roslyn Gilliam, Ernestine Hardy, Charits W. Loving and Ross W. Newsome, anl Miss Heidi E. Forl, extension leaders.

WEST VIRGINIA—Dianne Elizabeth Belmear, Cheryl Boddy, Billy Craig, Anthony R. Deahl, Audrey Garnetta Gunn, Ashton Pinkcett, Vera A. Smoot, Carl Wells, and L. A. Toney and Mrs. Gustine B. Elliott, extension leaders.

NFA Convention Reveals Awards

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta Ga. Daily World

Spivy Martin, Gretna, Va., was declared the national winner of the H. O .Sargent Award and received a check for $500 Thursday night in the NFA Convention climax. This is one of the highest awards by the Future Farmers of America Foundation, Inc. This award is given each year to the most successful former student in vocational agriculture who has completed four years of instruction in day-unit, or young farmer classes.

Thurs-7-60

Two winners of sectional H. O Sargent awards who received $250 each were Billy, Joe McCullough. Marlin ,Texas and Napoleon Honeywell, Madison, Florida.

SUPERIOR FARMER AWARD

Levi Crawford, Waynesboro, Georgia 21 year old member of the Waynesboro H. & I. NFA Chapter, was named the winner of the National Star Superior Farmer Award

Two winners of sectional Star Superior Farmer award received $250.00 each were William Lucian Carter a member of the O. R. Johnson Chapter, Rochelle, Virginia and John Elloie of the New Road Chapter, Ventress, Louisiana.

FARM MECHANICS AWARD

Ned Turner, Jr., Marion Arkansas was the National winner of the Farm Mechanics award and received a check for $200.00.

Two sectional winners of the National Mechanics Award were presented checks for $100.00 each. They were Marvin LaField Johnson, Mineral, Virginia and Willie Frank Hughes, Omega, Georgia.

Walking off with first place honor in the quartet contest was Texas. Second and third place winners were quartets from Tennessee of the Sargent Section and Virginia of the Washington Section.

Placing in the talent contest was as follows: 1st place Clyde Kay, Natchetches, Louisiana; 2nd place Charles High, Oakwood, Texas and 3rd place Alvin Newby, Winfall, North Caroline.

Results of the livestock judging contest were: First place team North Carolina; Second place Mississippi; third place Oklahoma; fourth place Florida and fifth place Alabama.

Results of the highest individual scoring were as follows: First place James Anderson, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, second place Luther Walker, Wake Forest, North Carolina; third place Henry Randolph, Okmulgee, Oklahoma; fourth place Harold Harris, Sebring, Florida and fifth place Curlie Milburn, Washington, Louisiana.

In the public speaking contest first place went to James A. Franklin, McCormick, South Carolina; second place was Earl Kagler, Lakeland, Florida and thid place went to Jimmie J. Altemus, Villie Platte, Louisiana.

U. S. FARMERS CHEATED, SAY 4 ECONOMISTS

Chicago, Ill.

Assert Low Income Is Chief Problem

BY RICHARD ORR

American farmers are not sharing in the nation's progress in proportion to the substantial contribution they have made toward it, a panel of agricultural economists agreed Monday.

The panel, composed of four economists from as many universities, discussed the farm problem at a luncheon meeting of the Chicago Farmers club in the Wedgwood room of Marshall Field & Company. The economists also agreed that the main problem in agriculture is low income.

Cites Income Difference

Prof. Mervin G. Smith, head of the agricultural economics department of Ohio State university, Columbus, said that in the last five years, income per farm has averaged between $2,300 and $3,000 annually. He compared this with an annual income of $4,600 for the average factory worker.

In another comparison, Smith said the average income of persons on farms has increased 15 per cent since 1950 while the average income of nonfarmers has increased 40 per cent since 1950.

T. E. Atkinson of the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, said a return to free markets for farm products would squeeze farmers further between low prices and high operating costs and would drop their net income. Estimates of the amount of net income reduction vary from 25 to 40 per cent, he added.

Tells Adjustment Need

"Some farmers would go completely out of production under a free price system," he said, "but I hasten to say that some are going out of production under the existing system."

Dr. J. Carroll Bottum, assistant head of agricultural economics at Purdue university, Lafayette, Ind., estimated 60 million to 80 million acres would have to be taken out of production to adjust supply to current demand. He estimated it would cost about 1½ billion dollars annually to do this.

This, he said, would be less expensive than the current farm price support program, which is costing about 3½ billion dollars a year.

Luther Pickrel of the University of Minnesota college of agriculture, St. Paul, said the argument often put forth that upgrading the American diet will help use up the farm surplus actually offers the "least hope." Diet studies, he said, show that more persons are overfed than are underfed, and a satisfactory diet can be had with fewer farm resources than are now being used.

Farm Population Declines Steadily in Hundred Years

New York Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON, May 28 (UPI).—The farm population has been declining for 100 years or more. The Agriculture Department believes it will get even smaller.

In 1860, farm people made up an estimated 65 per cent of the U. S. population. Now they comprise only 12 per cent, with non-farm people making up 88 per cent.

In 1933, a depression year, there were 32,400,000 persons on farms. This was about 26 per cent of the total population. Farm population dropped by more than 7,000,000 persons during the next seventeen years. By April, 1950, the farm population was 25,100,000, about 17 per cent of the total.

Same Rate As 40s

Between 1950 and 1959 it continued to decline. In April 1959, there were 21,200,000 farm people. This was 12 per cent of the total population of the United States.

From 1950 to 1959, the annual rate of net migration from the farm population was 3.5 per cent. This is the same as the rate in the 1940s, but is higher than rates for the 1930s and 1920s.

There are fewer farmers because the average productivity of farm workers since 1940 alone has increased more than in the previous 120 years. In 1820, each farm worker produced enough to meet the needs of four persons. By 1940, this figure had risen to eleven.

Productivity Increase

Since 1940, according to the department, farm worker productivity has more than doubled, total output of farm products has increased about 52 per cent, and the U. S. population has increased about 34 per cent.

The technological revolution in agriculture—the change from horse and mule power to tractors and electric energy—obviously made it impractical for all the 30,000,000 farm people of 1940 or the 27,000,000 of 1947 to remain in farming.

The department said the expansion of industry into rural areas and the unparalleled growth of military and research installations all over the nation have made the transition from farm life to non-farm life far easier.

181,000 farmers use Gov't credit

Baltimore Sun

WASHINGTON

An estimated 181,000 white and colored farmers received loans during fiscal 1960 or used Farmers Home Administration credit advanced in previous years, the Department of Agriculture reported last week.

Direct and insured loans during the fiscal year, which ended June 30, totaled $308,872,000, and repayment of principal and interest amounted to $307,300,000. Some 27,200 farmers repaid their loans in full.

The balance owed the agency — covering a number of years—was $1,164,969,000.

Loans were used by tenants and sharecroppers to buy farms, to enlarge or improve farms, to build or repair homes and other farm buildings, to provide water for farmsteads and for irrigation, soil conservation measures, and operating expenses.

181,000 Farmers Used Credit From Government In 1960 Fiscal Year

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — An estimated 161,000 white and colored farmers received loans during fiscal 1960 or used Farmers Home Administration credit advanced in previous years, the Department of Agriculture reported last week.

Direct and insured loans during the fiscal year, which ended on June 30, totaled $308,872,000, and repayment of principal and interest amounted to $307,300,000. Some 27,200 farmers repaid their loans in full. The balance owed the agency—covering a number of years—was $1,164,969,000.

Loans were used by tenants and sharecroppers to buy farms of their own and by small owners to enlarge or improve their farms, and to build or repair their homes and other farm buildings.

Also loans were used to provide water for farmsteads and for irrigation, for soil conservation measures, and for such operating expenses as equipment, fertilizer, insecticides, tractor fuel, and the addition of livestock.

Several Types of Loans

Some farm families use several types of loans in making their way up from tenancy to ownership of a soundly established farm. One such colored family is the Herman Crawfords of Marshall, Texas, who received their first loan from Farmers Home 19 years ago to buy a 159-acre run-down farm and end 13 years of sharecropping.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford were determined to succeed on the misused land on which two other farmers had already failed. So they planted cover crops, applied fertilizer according to soil needs as shown by tests, and followed other improved farming methods recommended by their Farmers Home county supervisor.

Soon the Crawfords' cotton yield increased. Then they began to add such sideline cash crops as vegetables, fruits, poultry, and livestock. Their success with truck crops during the war encouraged their neighbors to increase their production of these.

Then a local vegetable marketing cooperative was formed, and Farmers Home made the Crawfords a loan to buy a truck with which to haul the produce to town. This was the first truck-purchase loan made in Texas by the agency.

Other types of credit obtained by the Crawfords from Farmers Home were operating expenses for supplies and modern equipment, and a farm housing loan to provide a large attractive home for their family of nine.

The Crawfords completed payment on their farm 34 years ahead of time. They discontinued borrowing operating money years ago when he got a job at the chemical plant and she opened a roadside market. And they are more than a dozen years ahead of schedule with the payments on their $8,700 home.

Last week Farmers Home revived its farm housing loan regulation to enable more part-time farmers to qualify for such loans. A farmer owning a farm that will produce annually for sale or home use at least $400 worth of commodities based on 1944 prices may be able to obtain a farm housing loan if he meets the other eligibility requirements.

The Crawfords are delighted with their new home. "We now have room to turn around," says Mrs. Crawford, "and the girls are proud to bring friends home from college."

This family has come a long way with Farmers Home, and its achievements give meaning to the billion-dollar loan figures released last week by the agency.

GOOD FARMING—GOOD LIVING.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Crawford, of Marshall, Texas, have combined modern farming methods with off-farm employment to earn a good living. Six years ago they built this attractive home for themselves and their children with a housing loan from the Farmers Home Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. And although the Crawfords had 33 years in which to repay the loan, they are already more than a dozen years ahead of schedule. Talking with the couple while they prepare to mow the lawn with their power mower is C. R. Robinson, an assistant state administrative officer of Farmers Home. Last week the agency revised its regulations to enable more part-time farmers to qualify for housing loans.—USDA photo.

thetic fiber, plastics and detergents.

"Expansion in production may continue faster than market outlets expand at stable prices because of advancing technology on the farm.

"Farmers' production expenses are expected to continue to increase.

"Rural people may face continuing difficulties in obtaining employment in nonfarm industries because of educational deficiencies, distance from employment centers, cultural differences and insufficient growth in job opportunities."

Farmer Outlook Less Than Rosy

WASHINGTON (AP) — A team of economists Monday painted a less-than-rosy picture of prospects for farm prosperity in the 1960s.

Neither did it offer hope for significant reductions in what the taxpayers spend for farm aid programs.

The economists, in a staff report to the Senate-House Economic Committee, estimated that seven cents from every federal tax dollar now are used for agricultural purposes.

They said the farm programs themselves cost about $3 billion a year, while storage and handling of surplus crops acquired by the government through price support purchases have soared to around $1 billion a year.

The report said farm families entered the 1960s with their individual incomes relatively lower than at any time since the depression of the 1930s, as compared with the incomes of nonfarm families.

The report, prepared under the supervision of committee staff aide John W. Lehman, espoused no particular farm program.

However, Lehman said the economists agreed that farm prices and income would shrink drastically if current price support, production control and conservation reserve programs were abandoned without being replaced by some alternative program.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas, D-Ill., the committee chairman, said the report added up to a finding that farm operators' net income by 1965 would fall 36 per cent below the 1959 levels and 45 per cent below 1958 levels if existing price supports and production limitations were removed and not replaced by something else.

Submitting the report to the committee, Lehman wrote: "Key factors expected by the authors to affect commercial agriculture in the coming decade are:

"Possibilities exist for increasing the demand for food in commercial markets both at home and abroad, but demand increases will be limited largely to meeting expanding population needs.

"A moderate expansion in industrial demand for farm products may be partially or fully offset by further development of industrial substitutes such as syn-

4 Georgia Negro Farmers Cited For Cotton Production

Atlanta Daily World
8/22/60

FT. VALLEY — Four Georgia Negro farmers who produced at least a bale and a half of cotton per acre on their entire farms were honored here Friday afternoon at special exercises in connection with the Ft. Valley Ham and Egg Show.

Awards were presented by Augustus Hill, state agent for Negro work for the Agricultural Extension Service, to Joseph Wyche, Lowndes County; Tom Beard, Peach; Booker T. Hall, Laurens, and A. P. Solomon, Screven.

Hill, making the awards, praised these farmers for cooperating with their county agents in demonstrating good farming practices to other farmers in their counties. He pointed out they used latest research information in achieving high yields.

Before planting, Wyche had his soil tested and followed recommendations by using 1,000 pounds of lime, 600 pounds of 5-10-15 fertilizer and 50 pounds of nitrogen per acre. He made 11 applications of insecticides to control cotton insects.

Beard averaged 785 pounds of lint cotton per acre on his 10-acre allotment. He used 500 pounds of 4-12-12 fertilizer per acre at planting and 66 pounds of nitrogen side dressing per acre. He made 15 applications of insecticides, the last four by plane because of the size of the crop.

Hall, who averaged 775 pounds of lint cotton per acre on nearly seven acres, followed soil test recomendations for all crops on his farm. He used 500 pounds of 4-12-12 fertilizer and 50 pounds of nitrogen per acre and made seven applications of inseeitcides.

Staff Photo—Fred Powledge

AN ABANDONED COUNTRY HOME WITH RESIDENTS NOW IN CITY
. . . And Children of This Family Are Now in City Schools

Who Gets Funds?

PEOPLE LEAVE FARMS, FLOOD CITY SCHOOLS

Atlanta Journal and Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 8-28-60
P. 10-A

By FRED POWLEDGE

Fourth in a series.

In some parts of rural Georgia, the sun beats down these days and it finds no human necks to scorch.

The cough of the tractor is stilled. The print of the brogan on the soil is gone. The ground no longer feeds cotton or corn or peanuts, but instead it nourishes trees that are planted in neat rows by efficient corporations.

The people are moving to the cities in an almost rythmic pattern. There is no panic, no hurried withdrawal, but the people are leaving the farms and moving into the urban areas.

* * *

THEY ARE taking their money out of the bank in the county seat and patronizing the soil bank instead. The corporations are buying the farmland and the highways are cutting across cornfields to connect one urban center with another.

The results of this urban shift are many. One of the results, which affects every taxpayer and every growing child, is crowded schools in the cities.

It is not the fault of the rural counties that school children and adults are leaving. Neither is it the fault of the urban counties that children are flooding their schools and causing double sessions and classrooms in church basements.

* * *

SCHOOL BUILDING funds, collected from the taxpayers of the state and administered by the State Department of Education, should logically be used to even out differences in school population among the rural and urban areas.

But chances are very great that the State Board of Education, when it meets Monday to choose a formula for the distribution of $60,000,000 in construction funds, will have to consider politics as well as the population shift.

It is the voice of the Legislature, so strongly influenced by the rural counties, which practically dictates that token funds will be given to school systems which don't need to build new schools. The current rumor is that the token will amount to a $50-per-teacher-per-year appropriation to every system for 12½ years. The remaining $40,000,000 will be distributed according to need.

* * *

THE SUPERINTENDENTS of schools and educators in the urban communities say all of the $60,000,000 should go where the children are. The people who will decide say it's almost certain that some of the money will have to go, for reasons of expediency, where the children were, but aren't now.

An examination of school statistics shows that at least 39 of the state's 159 counties have done little or nothing in the way of bonding for school construction in recent years, while all of the metropolitan systems have floated bond issue after bond issue.

According to records filed last summer with the state by the superintendents themselves, these counties either never had school bond elections or voted down any proposals for bonding:

Ben Hill, Berrien, Bleckley, Burke, Calhoun, Chattooga, Colquitt, Dodge, Elbert, Evans, Fayette, Forsyth, Greene, Jeff Davis, Jefferson, Johnson, Lamar, Laurens, Lincoln, Miller, Montgomery, Murray, Oglethorpe, Pierce, Quitman, Randolph, Schley, Taliaferro, Tattnall, Terrell, Toombs, Towns, Treutlen, Twiggs, Washington, Webster, Wheeler, White, Wilcox. Many other counties have had small bond elections in the 30s and 40s, but none since then.

* * *

BY CONTRAST, Fulton County has floated more than $16,000,000 in bonds since 1946; Atlanta has floated almost $31,000,000 worth of bonds, and Chahtam has floated $7,500,000 worth since 1951.

"You can't get the people of my county to vote a bond election for schools," said one rural superintendent. "We just have to rely on what the state gives us." The superintendents in the urban counties feel that the urban taxpayers, not just the state, are the prime donors of that money.

Mrs. Annie M. Grier, superintendent of schools in Early County, says about 20 of her county's classrooms are not being used this year. She says the county could use some state money in improving classrooms and building a gymnasium.

Early County's white school attendance has dropped by 126 in the last eight years, and the Negro attendance has fallen by 568. The county last bonded itself in 1953 for $275,000 in school construction. In the year before, the county got $1,390,000 from the state for building.

* * *

IN JACKSON COUNTY, Superintendent D. V. Spencer says the state has contributed enough money in recent years to allow the construction of almost enough classrooms. Both the white and Negro school attendance rates have risen in Jackson, but the county's total population has fallen. The county floated a $300,000 bond issue in 1954.

Mr. Spencer says his county is waiting to see what the state does this year before it builds more classrooms. "What the state doesn't do," he says, "we will have to do."

The urban superintendents say this isn't right; the counties should do as much as they can, regardless of what the state does. Local effort, they say, is lagging in some of the rural counties.

Surveys made this year by the state school department indicate that local effort in some places is not what it should be. In Dade county, for instance, real and personal property is assessed at

about 10 per cent of its actual value. In DeKalb County it is 50 per cent.

* * *

SINCE THE STATE measures each system's local effort partially by its local tax digest, a county with 10 per cent valuation contributes far less proportionately than a county with a higher valuation. Generally, it is the rural counties with decreased populations that have the lower valuations.

If property in Dade County were assessed on an average with the rest of the state, says the state school department, at least $22,500 more per year would come in for school building.

If Oconee County were to revise its valuations, which are now about 20 per cent on real property and 3 to 40 per cent of purchase price on personal property, it would gain some $20,000 more a year.

* * *

JENKINS COUNTY, reports the state survey, "is not bearing its part of the cost of operating the schools as compared with other systems." A proper rate would bring in more than $20,000 extra a year, and the state would not have to supply that much money to the county.

"But it is next to impossible to raise the rates here," replied one county official. "You just can't talk the voters into it."

The state school board could, if it wanted, require all systems to match state funds for school building. Or it could set up an equitable economic index to replace the valuations. Such suggestions may come up at Monday's important meeting. If such requirements were made, say the superintendents in the heavily populated counties, much more of the state's money could go where the children are.

But will it? Will money for classrooms be divorced from politics? The state school board has the power to change things, to put the money where the children are. But even its members admit privately that the Legislature is an awful powerful organization. They aren't very confident that things will change.

TOMORROW IN THE ATLANTA JOURNAL: What the State School Board Feels, and What the Governor Says.

COUNTY AND HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS CITED

Dr. W. B. Hill, State Leader, Auburn University Agricultural Extension Service, looks on while Miss Marie L. Harris, home demonstration agent, Talladega County, affixes service pins to blouse and lapels of the recipients. The pins and also certificates, were awarded by Dr. Hill. The ceremony was a part of the program of the annual banquet held for the Association of Alabama Negro County and Home Demonstration Agents. Top row, L. to R. are W. E. Street, Percy L. White, D. R. Salter, J. H. Ross, Robert F. Jones, G. A. Peasant, Miss M. L. Harris and Dr. Hill. Bottom row, L. to R., Miss K. I. Carlton, Mrs. E. Gandy, Mrs. I. Petty, Miss O. P. Cunningham, Dr. W. B. Hill, Miss S. Reynolds and Miss M. L. Harris. W. E. Street was the only agent given a pin and certificate for 30 years' of service. Other county and home demonstration agents pictured received 10-year pins and certificates.

Henry G. Mathews Family Farm Near Logan

Pictured above is the Henry G. Matthews family, that owns an 120-acre farm near Logan, Ia., that was featured in the "Country Living" series in the Des Moines Register Monday.

Matthews is one of the few Negro farmers in the Corn Belt area, and has operated his farm for 15 years. With him above are Mrs. Matthews and grandson, Carl, Billy, 9, Roy, 21, and Patricia, 8. Carl is the son of Mrs. Sandra Matthews Wright, who will soon become a registered nurse at Council Bluffs.

—Photo courtesy of Des Moines Register.

THE TOP COMMERCIAL TYPE FARMER for the Year 1959 was an honor bestowed on the Glendon Davis Family of Point Coupee Parish, at a special Farmers' Honor Day Convocation held at Southern University recently. The Davis Family, who are sugar cane producers, own a 386 acre farm and rents an additional 125 acres. Already holder of a district honor, the Davises, who operate a modernized farm, has equipment alone valued in excess of $75,000. Harold Cadwallader of the Baton Rouge Chamber of Commerce is pictured presenting a plaque to the family. A sister of Mr. Davis holds a trophy and certificate presented by Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern University. Mrs. Davis holds one of their two small children.

Louisiana Man Top Sweetpotato Farmer

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.
Sat. 11-5-60
P.12

One out of every four sweetpotatoes grown in the United States comes from Louisiana; and one of the farmers who is contributing most to the State record is 7,000 bushel producer William Minor of St. Francisville.

This 48-year-old Negro farmer and his wife started out 23 years ago as tenants with only a small cotton patch and four acres of sweetpotatoes that brought them a total yield of 600 bushels, says Assistant State Extension Agent R. J. Courtney.

This year the Minors, who are now digging their crop, expect a yield of 320 bushels per acre, or six times the average in Louisiana. Their total production on 25 acres may reach 8,000 bushels. Total U. S. sweetpotato production expected this year is approximately 30 million bushels.

"Our yield began going up," Mr. Minor explains, "when our county agent, Aldero Stevenson advised me to stop guessing the amount of fertilizer to put down, and have the soil tested."

The test paid off. Finding out precisely the amount and mixture of fertilizer his soil needed to produce sweetpotatoes, Mr. Minor followed the recommendation carefully. That year the yield rose to more than 200 bushels per acre, Mr. Courtney points out.

Since then, as a result of winter cover crops and contour tillage to help prevent erosion, soils tests from time to time and proper applications of fertilizer, and the adoption of a sweetpotato variety developed by the plant breeders of Louisiana State University, the yield has continued to rise.

So well have Mr. and Mrs. Minor maintained their production level of quality potatoes, that for years now they have had a contract to sell to a cannery all they can produce.

"We've stopped growing cotton altogether," says Mr. Minor. "It took too much labor."

Now the family, including son Raymond who is a full partner, are devoting their farm to sweetpotatoes and some 75 head of grade and purebred beef cattle. Their two enterprises are bringing them a good living.

"But we haven't always lived well," Mr. Minor recalls. "We were so poor when we were married in 1937 the preacher didn't charge us; and besides, took up a $6 collection for us."

Today, the Minors own 157 acres and are planning to buy more. They operate their farm with modern equipment, including a potato digger in which they share half interest with a neighbor.

Son Raymond and his family live in an attractive new house less than 100 feet from his parents' modern home. "In living and in farming, they set a good example for their community," says Mr. Courtney.

Farm family of the year cited by Southern U.

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Feb. 13-60

BATON ROUGE, La., (ANP)—At a convocation held in the gymnasium of Southern University, the Harold Harleaux family of West Baton Rouge Parish, who own and operate a 240-acre tract of land, was named Farm Family of the Year.

They were cited for the excellence of their farming system, their interest in education and in the general welfare of their community. Harleaux and his wife have four children, ranging in age from 13 months to 11 years.

They live in a modest brick cottage and their farm operation includes corn, cotton, soybeans, vegetables, swine, poultry, a 140-head herd of beef cattle and a 55-acre pecan grove.

* * *

ACTIVE IN community and civic life, the Harleaux family "exemplifies what one can do when he does his best," stated Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern University, as he presented the family the award of the year in Agriculture.

Also receiving recognition were the David Gipson Family of East Carroll Parish, who was named runner up and the Leon Vivian Family of Caldwell Parish for third place.

After Dr. Clark finished presenting certificates and awards for Southern, Harold Cadwallader, chairman, agriculture committee, Baton Rouge Chamber of Commerce, presented plaques to the farm families.

* * *

EACH YEAR, Southern names a farm family of the year, which requires the cooperation of the college of agriculture and division of home economics at Southern; State Agricultural Agencies and the Baton Rouge Chamber of Commerce.

The program features three families in the farm family class and one family in the commercial type farming. The commercial farmer honored this year was the Glendon Davis family of Point Coupee Parish.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis own a 386 acre sugar cane farm and rent an additional 125 acres. In 1947 the Davis family won the top ranking in the 100 and 199.9 acre category of the sugar cane high yield program in district five. He had an average of 26.5 tons per acre yield.

The commercial family was also given certificates, plaques and awards by Southern University and the Baton Rouge Chamber of Commerce.

The program presented Miss Jean Rachall, a home economics major, giving the meditation; Eugene T. Martin Jr., agriculture major, giving the purpose of the program and Miss Lois Coleen Charles, listing the achievements of each family.

Agents of the parishes having the honored families were also presented at the program. They were: J. H. Hightower, West Baton Rouge; Mrs. Rosa Blockwood, East Carroll; Mrs. Mildred H. Reeves, who received the honors for Mr. and Mrs. Vivian, who were unable to be present; and Thomas J. Smith, Point Coupee.

This was the Tenth Annual Farmers Honor Day Program presented by Southern and the cooperating agencies. The honor day is held each year during the first week of December. The program also sets the pace for the Annual Farm and Home Agents Annual Professional Meeting, which convenes immediately following the program and continues through a four day period.

Also on hand were Vic Ehr, Clifford Reddell and others of the Chamber of Commerce and J. G. Richard, Agricultural Extension, Louisiana State University, and members of his staff.

Top Libyans Get Farm Tips From Negroes

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa. P. 1
Dat. 10-15-60

Twenty-three top Libyan agricultural, educational and government officials, who are spending two months in the United States seeking ways of improving farming and rural life in their own country, got an introduction last Monday to modern American agriculture on two outstanding Maryland farms owned and operated by colored producers.

They are the 96-acre highly diversified farm of Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell McMillon of Annapolis who gross $14,500 a year, and the 400-acre livestock and tobacco farm of the Moore brothers—Sidney, Wilson and Kermit—of Brandywine.

While in this country, the Libyan leaders will observe many phases of agriculture, including purchasing and marketing cooperatives, farm financing, soil and water conservation, and agricultural extension methods. Also they will study educational facilities available to rural and urban children, the functions of land-grant institutions, and the principles of involving people in the planning and operation of community improvement programs.

■

FROM THE WASHINGTON area, the International Cooperation Administration-sponsored visiting group will go to Utah State University, University of Nevada, and the University of Arizona, and return here in mid-June before departing for home. The U. S. Department of Agriculture and the land-grant institutions cooperate in the sponsorship of such programs.

On the Maryland farm tour, arranged by District Agent Martin G. Bailey of the State's Estension Service, the North African group stopped first in front of the attractive brick rambler of Mr. and Mrs. McMillon who built it mostly with their own hands.

After a tour of the modern home where they observed an egg candler and grader in operation in the spacious basement, the Libyans went to the laying house where 1,700 layers are producing more than 500 dozen eggs a week.

The visiting officials also saw 35 head of quality hogs, hotbeds giving cantaloups, sweetpotatoes, and other truck crops a head start for the early market, and tobacco beds producing plants for this year's crop. In the tobacco barn they saw thousands of pounds of cigarette leaf packed and ready for shipment.

■

THE McMILLONS, who hold college degrees, explained in detail their farming operation and answered scores of questions put by the visitors through their interpreters, Abdulrahim Mousa Khalaf, agricultural extension training officer in Libya and said T. Al Wahab of the Department.

Mr. McMillon is a graduate of Cornell University, and has taught at Tuskegee. His wife holds a degree from the University of Minnesota, and has served as a home demonstration agent in Missouri and Virginia. They have two children.

On the Moore farm the Libyan leaders saw a heard fo 40 head of Hereford cattle grazing in an improved pasture, one of 10 barns of tobacco, three tractors, a grain combine, and other modern equipment orderly arranged in a farm machinery shed.

Near one of the tractors, the visitors saw a familiar oxen yoke used by the Moore brothers' late father more than 70 years ago. Inside the 200-year-old family home in which some members have lived since 1928, the Libyans enjoyed refreshments and chatted with their hosts in somewhat halting English.

Accompanying the group on the tour, in addition to Mr. Baiely, were Conrad Liden, assistant to the dean of agriculture at the University of Maryland; County Agents J. E. Bullock, John G. Lancaster and J. R. Taylor, and technical leader, Benjamin H. Schaub, retired South Dakota County agent, who spent 1957-58 in Libya helping to develop an agriculaural extension program there.

"TRACTOR BEATS A CAMEL" — This is what the two Libyan officials might be saying to DeWitt Moore, right, student of agriculture at Maryland State College, when they visited his farm. Seated on the tractor is Mohammed Mustafa Arab, a member of the Legislative Council of the Libyan Province of Tripolitania. At left is Muftah Ali Sherif, Secretary of General Affairs, Ministry of National Economy. Mr. Moore is the son of one of three brothers who operate the 400-acre Moore farm at Brandywine, Md. The tractor is belted up to operate a feed grinder. — USDA Photo

1b 1960

MECHANIZATION

MECHANICAL COTTON PICKER — James F. Fuller, right, 1,200-acre farmer of Star City, Ark., discusses the maintenance and care of his mechanical cotton picker with two Arkansas Extension workers — District Agent T. R. Betton and County Agent John A. Rawlings. The machine picks about eight bales of cotton a day, or as much as 50 hand pickers. Picker was dismounted when picture was made. It is mounted on a tractor when in operation.

Mechanical Cotton Pickers Harvest Nearly 3rd Of Crop

Increasingly, mechanical harvesters are taking over the arduous cotton picking chore.

Last year 31 percent of the 14.5 million-bale crop was gathered by mechanical pickers and another 12 percent by mechanical strippers. Five years ago only 21 percent of the crop was machine harvested, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

As this year's cotton harvesting moves ahead, the decline in the number of persons employed on farms in the South indicates still wider use of mechanical pickers.

California leads the nation in the use of mechanical harvesters. Last year it machine picked 83 percent of its 1,929,000 bale crop.

Among the cotton States of the South where Negro farmers make up a sizable proportion of the operators, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana are making the greatest use of mechanical pickers.

Last year mechanical pickers harvested 38 percent of Mississippi's 1,568,000 bale crop, 36 percent of Arkansas' 1,544,000 bales, and half of Louisiana's 492,000 bales. These three States have an estimated total of 10,000 of the nation's 24,000 mechanical pickers. In addition, there are some 20,000 mechanical strippers, principally in Oklahoma and Texas.

Arkansas has approximately 4,000 mechanical pickers, the largest number in the South. One of the many colored farmers in the State who own pickers is James F. Fuller, a 1,200-acre farmer of Star City. He harvests most of his 200 bale crop with his machine, and does considerable picking for his neighbors on a fee basis.

Like most colored farmers, Mr. Fuller started out with virtually nothing. After three years as a sawmill worker, railroad hand, and steamboat stevedore, he settled down in 1908 with $90 in his pocket, married, and started farming with one mule.

Two years later he and Mrs. Fuller paid down on their first piece of land 40 acres. They continued buying small plots from time to time, making their last purchase of 120 acres two years ago. This brought their holdings to 1,200 acres.

In addition to cotton, the Fullers are raising more than 300 acres of soybeans and nearly 100 head of beef cattle.

Their State Extension agent, T. R. Betton, points out that the family is among the most modern farmers in Arkansas. Besides a mechanical cotton picker, they have four tractors, a self-propelled grain combine, and a new machine for poisoning boll weevils and other insects.

Unlike some farmers who poison by guesswork, the Fullers are members of a cooperative which hires a professional scout to check the extent of insect infestation and recommend the amount of insecticide to apply.

Machine Cotton Picking Increases Around State

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.

By BOB CHESNUTT
Auburn Extension Editor

AUBURN — Agricultural Engineer Lawrence Ennis was saying here recently that mechanical pickers are sure to take over more and more of the job of harvesting Alabama's cotton crop.

Human cotton pickers—so long a fixed part of Southern farming—will not disappear entirely from the scene for many a year, if ever. But their number is dwindling at an increasing rate. Replacing them are big, shiny machines that pick as much in an hour as a man picks in two days.

Ennis, who is with the Auburn University Extension Service, believes that around 15 per cent of the state's current cotton crop of 805,000 acres will be harvested mechanically this year. Some reports estimate that picking machines will be used of 25 per cent of the acreage—if manufacturers are able to produce enough of them.

INCREASE NOTED

Last year, farmers picked 6 per cent of the state's 850,000 cotton acres with machines. Two per cent of the acreage was mechanically harvested in 1958.

Ennis said that about 310 pickers were operating in the state last year. This year there will be at least twice that number.

County agents report that the demand for more mechanical pickers is heavy in most areas. Houston County farmers probably will have 75 machines this year, compared with 10 last year. Comparative figures for Lauderdale are five and 12; for Madison, 50 and 100; and for Monroe, 26 and 40.

Hardly a county will be without at least a few pickers this year—just about 10 years after the first pickers came into Alabama.

LOWER COST

Why all the rush to mechanical harvesters? Two reasons, mainly. One, the growing scarcity of labor on farms. Two, the ever-driving need to lower production costs.

As to point two, Ennis says the cost of picking a bale of cotton with machines varies greatly with size and topography of fields, yields, condition of plants, etc. However, he estimates that the average may run around $20 per bale. Hand picking might average twice as much.

Anyway, it's safe to say that it's almost always cheaper to pick with machines than with hands. And that's the fact farmers are interested in.

$11,000 to $18,000

Since the mechanical cotton harvester is a relative newcomer, many readers—both nor-farm and farm—might be interested in the fact that the larger two-row pickers cost as much as $18,000 or so, including tractor. Something in the neighborhood of $11,000 will cover the cost of one-row pickers, including tractor. Of course, prices vary between makes and models.

A one-row picker will harvest an acre of cotton in about an hour and a half.

Approximately 200 acres of cotton are needed to keep a picker busy during the harvest season. Since very few Alabama farms have that much cotton, most of the owners of pickers will do custom work for neighbors.

LINT PULLED FROM BURS

Hundreds of twirling, finger-size cones attached to a revolving belt pull the cotton lint and seed from their burs as the picker moves down the rows. The cones move to a series of hard rubber brushes which take off the cotton. Then the cotton is blown into a hopper.

Under ideal conditions, a machine picker gets about 95 per cent of the cotton in a field. Successful harvesting calls for cotton plants to be chemically treated so that most leaves will have dropped off before picking begins

DIS AN' DAT

Jackson Daily News
Jackson Miss. Sun. 9-25-60

Machine Does In 30 Minutes What Took 7 Pickers All Day

FLORENCE SILLERS OGDEN

Down on the Farm: Surely the old order changeth.

Yesterday we picked over a bale of cotton in thirty minutes.

This was done with one of the new two-row mechanical pickers. It went down the rows so fast it made my head swim.

And yet, as I stood there in the field in the late afternoon, the cypress trees etched against a fading sky, the autumn quiet over the land, there was a sadness. The curtain is going down on the Delta's most colorful and beloved scene. It is the grand finale.

Human hands cannot complete with this giant machine which moves with precision and speed and eliminates so many worrisome and costly tasks, so many days and weeks of slow process.

It must be at least 25 years since I stood with my husband in a cotton field on the Hobson Plantation in Coahama County, near Clarksdale, and watched the Rust brothers and the farm machinery agent demonstrate their brand new cotton picking machines. They were slow-moving, clumsy affairs at best, especially the huge Rust machine. The cotton they picked was low grade, leaf stained, dirty stuff. Their day seemed a long way off.

It is different now. This new machine-picked cotton, picked in less than thirty minutes, ginned out as good a sample as a hand-picked bale which required seven persons' labor one whole day just to pick it.

Then there is the man who hauls the hand-pickers by truck, the man on the mule who brings in the filled sacks from the field, the weigher, the man who empties the sacks into the trailer, the person who figures the weights, and the man who hauls the cotton to the gin.

If you rent a machine, the owner picks the cotton, hauls it to the gin, at so much per pound of lint. Settlement is made by gin weights. And that's it.

My own one-row "Red Man" is of the earliest vintage and lacks the speed and efficiency of these new machines.

And while I see the machines, like great monsters, bearing down on us, clearing the fields of the scenes I have watched and loved through the years, I am sad, yet I know it is inevitable. It is written: ME' NE', ME' NE', TE' KEL, U-PHAR' SIN.

Progress is not a pretty thing. It rides over the weak but challenges the stout of heart.

Yes, my Delta is changing.

RELINQUISH RIGHTS

Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Castro are here. And in the hurrah of excitement many may have overlooked a matter of great importance to the American people and the American government.

President Eisenhower has directed that the flag of Panama be flown alongside the Stars and Stripes in the Panama Canal Zone.

This is one more relinquishment of our rights—a wedge. All the communists ask at first is a wedge, then they can do the rest. Soon we may have another Cuba on our hands.

So many times I have wanted and prayed that the President act firmly, take a bold stand. But whenever he does, it seems to be on the wrong side.

It was only last November that the Panamanians demanded that their flag be flown in the Canal Zone and that the republic of Panama be recognized as having sovereignty over that area.

The Panama Canal is the lifeline of the security of the United States.

The United States' sovereignty over the Canal Zone is absolute under a grant - not a lease - and the grant is "in perpetuity."

President Eisenhower's direc-

LAST MULE on the Woodland Plantation, owned and operated by the Sillers family since 1854. "Old Animal" is ridden by "Old Henry" as the present mistress of the plantation, Mrs. Ogden, holds the reins. The lands were cleared by Joseph Sillers, grandfather of Walter Sillers and Mrs. Ogden, and his slaves. During the War, Joseph, a Confederate officer, died at Vicksburg while a prisoner of war.

tive that the Panama flag be flown in the zone is just another appeasement. More demands will come.

"JINE THE CAVALRY"

It's time to "jine the cavalry," or the artillery, or the infantry, in the Mississippi Greys, the Confederate Army of the Civil War Centennial.

Order your uniform now and be a full colonel, gold stars, gold braid, 14 gold buttons down your front, forage cap or wide felt hat, all for $21.50. You furnish your own sword and horse.

This beautiful uniform is designed and made especially for you by the Mississippi Manufacturers Association. You can per-

Manual Labor Getting Scarce

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

Cotton Pickin' Machines Could Replace Farm Hands

Sat. 9-17-60 p. 9

By KLINK COOK

RALEIGH — (UPI) —The machine - age may replace the traditional farm hand cotton-picker with mechanical harvesting methods that have the potential of raising yields-per-acre, increasing income of growers and improving the quality of western lint.

The almost universal method of hand - gathering cotton sometimes causes the bolls to stand in the fields too long to insure top quality. Manual labor to harvest the cotton costs the grower approximately $2 - $4 per 100 pounds and yields 400 pounds per acre.

PAUL STONE, farm management specialist at North Carolina State College, is conducting a study of mechanical cotton harvesting. He is using two types of machine pickers — one costing $4,300 and the other $6,500.

According to Stone, preliminary studies show that mechanical harvesting would greatly increase the annual $55 million income from cotton.

When a farmer produces one bale per acre and pays $3 per hundred pounds, he would have to pick 100 acres annually to produce as much as he could harvest with the large-type machine.

A HANDFUL of farmers have been using the mechanical pickners for about 10 years. However, their use has fluctuated according to the type of season.

A bad season was followed by little use of the machinese; a good season by increased machine harvesting.

About five per cent of the state's cotton was harvested by machines in 1959. The amount predicted this year for mechanical picking totals about 10 per cent.

J. C. FERGUSON, agricultural engineer at State College, surveyed the state's cotton counties last year found about 75 mechanical harvesters in use.

He says indications are that about 100 harvesters would be sold this year. "With the additional harvesters, this means the total number being used for the 1960 crop would be more than doubled."

FERGUSON SAYS he believes the trend toward machine cotton picking will become permanent. He says his study shows that the fluctuation of use in the past was leveling off and the use of the machines increasing.

The boom in mechanical pickers was attributed to a new interest in cotton in North Carolina. Farmers are beginning to show a greater ability in controlling grass and weeds, which is especially important if the machine is used.

THE SMALLER type harvester is better adapted to use on most of the state's cotton farms which are small. The mechanical pickers eliminate the headache of finding manual labor.

Ferguson said a new federal law concerning cotton acreage allotments was causing a concentration of acreage in one section of the state. The law permits transfer of unwanted acreage to other counties.

HE SAID THAT 16,500 acres of cotton had actually changed counties under the new law. "Cotton is moving away from the Piedmont into the coastal plains," Ferguson said. "Widely - scattered cotton farms will probably disappear."

The concentration of the cotton farms will also add to the impetus of mechanical picking.

WITH THE SAME yield and labor costs, he would have to produce 72 acres of hand - picked cotton, to compete with the smaller machine.

The number of acres needed to break even will drop proportionately as the cost of manual labor rises.

The number of acres required to justify the harvesters declines as the yield-per-acre increases. An increase of 300 pounds per acre would reduce the number of acres needed to pay for the machine from 104 to 44.

STONE BELIEVES the farmers would be able to operate the machines an average of seven hours per day for four days a week in an eight - week harvest season. that would give each farmer a total of 224 harvesting hours per week.

Stone said "while mechanical harvesting will pay for many farmers now, it will pay for even more farmers in the future as labor costs go up, yields rise and hand-pickers become harder to hire."

1b 1960 MISSISSIPPI

Former Sharecropper Now Leading Farmer

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
8-15-21-60

CANTON, Miss. — A former sharecropper, who married in a borrowed suit, is now one of Mississippi's leading farmers, says W. E. Ammons, State leader of extension work.

The farmer is Otha Williams, 517-acre cotton and cattle farmer of Canton, Miss., who has succeeded by following improved farming methods. He and Mrs. Williams live in an attractive home, have modern farm equipment, and are leaders in the local farmer cooperative.

But things were quite different 24 years ago when the couple was married. "I have been working at a sawmill," says Williams, "but I didn't have a thing. Even had to borrow a suit to get married in."

BUYS A MULE

Then the Williams sharecropped two years and saved up to buy a mule. By 1941, they had a pair of mules, and were buying 80 acres. Since then, they have not been able to find additional land for sale in the community, but they are renting 437 acres, Ammons pointed out.

During their first years of farming, when they knew little about the use of fertilizer and boll weevil control, the couple barely harvested 200 pounds of lint cotton per acre. Today, the yield is close to 900 pounds, or more than four times what it was before they called on their extension agents, R. M. Mackey and Thomas L. Jordan.

"The agents have helped us in many ways," Williams explains. "They encouraged us to have our soil tested so that we would know how much fertilizer to use; and they suggested that we have our whole farm mapped by Soil Conservation Service so that we would know the best land for our cotton crop. Also they have kept us up-to-date on poisoning for boll weevils."

The Williams employ modern methods, too, in developing pastures and raising beef cattle.

They were among the first in the county to install a self-service homemade rubbing device which enables cattle to rid themselves of flies and other pests by rubbing their bodies against a padded rope that has been saturated with an insecticide.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams now have more than 40 head of grade and purebred Hereford cattle, and plan to concentrate more and more on livestock, and less and less on cotton.

In modernizing their home, they got help from their home demonstration agents, Miss Nelwyn Mingo and Mrs. Wealtha Cox, who also help Mrs. Williams with meal planning, food preservation, and other homemaking problems.

POINTERS ON FOOD MIXING. — Mrs. Otha Williams, second from right, of Canton, Miss., is getting some pointers on food mixing and care of a food mixer from her home demonstration agents, while Mr. Williams, right, looks on. At the left are Mrs. Wealtha Cox, assistant agent; and Miss Nelwyn Mingo county home agent.—USDA Photo.

Success Story:

517-Acre Mississippi Farmer Once Was An Empty-Handed Sharecropper

The Call Kansas City Mo
5-20-60
P. 1

CANTON, Miss. — A former colored sharecropper, who married in a borrowed suit, is now one of Mississippi's leading farmers, says W. E. Ammons, state leader of extension work.

The farmer is Otha Williams, 517-acre cotton and cattle farmer of Canton, Miss., who has succeeded by following improved farming methods. He and Mrs. Williams live in an attractive home, have modern farm equipment, and are leaders in the local farmer cooperative.

But things were quite different 24 years ago when the couple was married. "I had been working at a sawmill," says Mr. Williams, "but I didn't have a thing. Even had to borrow a suit to get married in."

Then the Williams sharecropped two years and saved up to buy a mule. By 1941, they had a pair of mules, and were buying 80 acres. Since then, they have not been able to find additional land for sale in the community, but they are renting 437 acres, Mr. Ammons points out.

Yield Grows Four Times

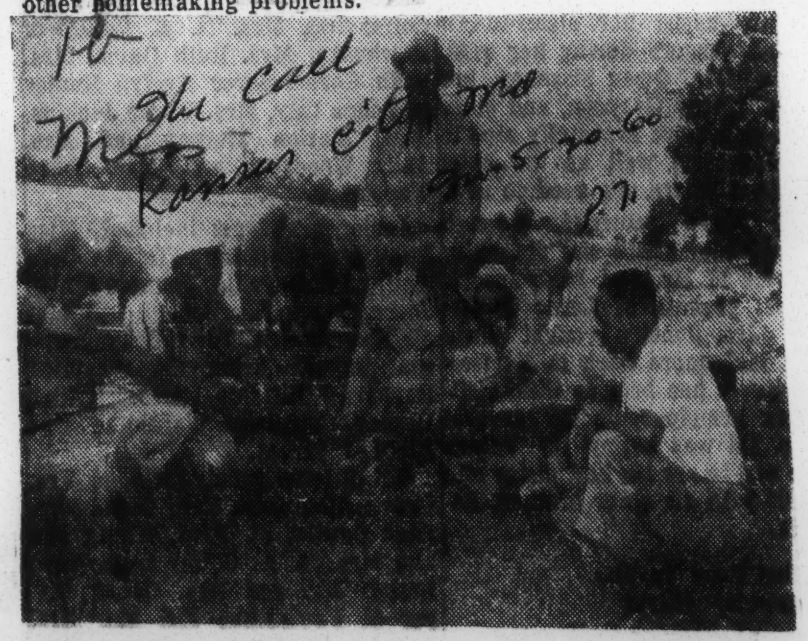
During their first years of farming, when they knew little about the use of fertilizer and boll weevil control, the couple barely harvested 200 pounds of lint cotton per acre. Today, the yield is close to 900 pounds, or more than four times what it was before the called on their extension agents, R. M. Mackey and Thomas L. Jordan.

"The agents have helped us in many ways," Mr. Williams explains. "They encouraged us to have our soil tested so that we would know how much fertilizer to use, and they suggested that we have our whole farm mapped by Soil Conservation Service so that we would know the best land for our cotton crop. Also they have kept us up-to-date on poisoning for boll weevils."

The Williamses employ modern methods, too, in developing pastures and raising beef cattle. They were among the first in the county to install a self-service home-made rubbing device which enables cattle to rid themselves of flies and other pests by rubbing their bodies against a padded rope that has been saturated with an insecticide.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams now have more than 40 head of grade and purebread Hereford cattle, and plan to concentrate more and more on livestock, and less and less on cotton.

In modernizing their nome, they got help from their home demonstration agents, Miss Nelwyn Mingo and Mrs. Wealtha Cox, who also help Mrs. Williams with meal planning, food preservation, and other homemaking problems.



SELF-SERVICE FOR CATTLE. — Otha Williams, standing, of Canton, Miss., believes in modern farming methods. He is showing three Extension Service officials his self-service insect control device which enables his cattle to rid themselves of flies and pests by walking under the padded rope and rubbing their bodies against it. The burlap sacks around the rope are treated every week or two with an insecticide. Left to right, stooping: Thomas L. Jordan, assistant county agent; R. M. Mackey, county agent; and W. E. Ammons, State leader of extension work. —USDA Photo.

Jackson Advocate
P. 1 Sat. 5-21-60
Jackson, Miss

SELF-SERVICE FOR CATTLE—Otha Williams, standing, of Canton, Miss., believes in modern farming methods. He is showing three Extension Service officials his self-service insect control device which enables his cattle to rid themselves of flies and pests by walking under the padded rope and rubbing their bodies against it. The burlap sacks around the rope are treated every week or two with an insecticide. Left to right, stooping: Thomas L. Jordan, assistant county agent; R. M. Mackey, county agent; and W. E. Ammons, State leader of extension work.—USDA Photo.

Farmer 'raising a fuss' on 'bad' land

The Afro-American
Baltimore Md
Sat 11-26-60
P. 19

PRENTISS, Miss. — "Folks shook their heads and said I wouldn't be able to raise even a fuss on the poor hilly land when I bought it 30 years ago for $2 an acre," recalls John Burkhalter, outstanding local farmer.

Today, he and his wife wouldn't take $100 an acre for their 457 - acre farm. Cotton is growing a bale to the acre and corn is growing 60 bushels to the acre. On the hillsides are 300 head of quality beef cattle and more than 100 hogs are living "in clover."

Near the gate stands their attractive, well - furnished, seven - room house which Mr. Burkhalter built mostly with his own hands. Two home freezers are replenished frequently to keep the family and five hired workers well fed.

"Getting where we are hasn't been easy," says Mr. Burkhalter who started plowing like a man at 11 when his father died and his mother and sister continued sharecropping with his help.

* * *

IN 1918, they paid $50 down on 80 acres and spent the next eight years repaying the remaining $300. Later, Mr. Burkhalter started buying 258 acres of his own for $2 an acre.

The trees he cleared from the land, he sold for fire wood from door to door. A chemical company bought the stumps. With the advice of the Soil Conservation Service technician and his county agricultural agent, he instituted such modern reforms as terraces, contour tillage, cover crops and soil tests.

Mr. Burkhalter and his wife now own 457 acres and rent 370 more. They have two daughters and 15 grandchildren. One grandson, 16 - year - old John Newsom, lives with them and hopes to take over grandpa's farm when he finishes agriculture study in college.

CORN EXAMINERS — John Burkhalter of Prentiss, Miss., and his grandson John Newsom keep a careful eye on corn production for their beef cattle and hogs. They are examining a stalk of corn for insect or disease damage. Mr. Burkhalter has increased his corn yield from 14 to 60 bushels per acre.

COMBINE IS AN EARNER — In addition to harvesting his own soybeans and wheat with this combine last year, farmer J. C. Pullen, right, of Bell City, Mo., earned an extra $2,300 gathering crops for his neighbors with the machine, and another $600 with his tractors. Mr. Pullen is discussing crop prospects with County Agent William D. Purnell of an adjoining county. — (USDA Photo)

Farmer Who Started Out With Mule Has 4 Tractors, Combine

WASHINGTON, D. C.—J. C. Pul- of Bell City, Mo., who started on his father's farm as a share with one mule 22 years ago, owns four tractors and a grain combine. With these, he and his family not only take care of the crops on the 290 acres they farm, but also earn nearly $3,000 a year extra doing custom work for neighbors. All eight of the children and Mrs. Pullen pitch in to help.

"The children take real pride in their work," says Mr. Pullen. "They boast about their ability to chop and pick cotton, as well as to plow with our tractors and harvest soybeans and wheat with our combine."

Last year this colored family harvested 45 bales of cotton off 29 acres, 2,600 bushels of soybeans off 35 acres, 2,400 bushels of corn off 30 acres, and660 bushels of wheat off 15 acres. A few years ago yields were scarcely half what they are now.

"We've put in drainage ditches, planted cover crops, used good seeds and had our soil tested from time to time so as to know how much fertilizer to use," Mr. Pullen explains.

CASH ENTERPRISES

Little by little the family is adding hogs and beef cattle as cash enterprises. "Just getting ready for the future when we may not have enough help to continue in cotton," he points out.

In improving their farm and planning ahead, the Pullens have had the advice and counsel of their Extension Service county agent, Thomas A. Brown, and of their Farmers Home Administration county supervisor, Cecil Thorn.

Mr. and Mrs. Pullen married in 1938 and started farming as share renters with his father. Four years later they bought 20 acres, added 20 more in 1944, and the rest of their 160 acres about a dozen years later partly through Farmers Home. They rent an additional 130 acres.

As soon as the children are old enough they become 4-H club members, carrying such projects as corn production, hog raising, tractor driving, sewing, and food preparation.

Their two older children, 19-year-old Robert and 18-year-old Jerelene, finished high school last year and are now enrolled at one of their State land grant colleges—Lincoln University.

Along with education, Mr. and Mrs. Pullen also believe in living well. Their 20-foot home freezer seldom holds all their home-grown food. They store the surplus in a freezer locker in town.

This year Mr. Pullen and the boys got out hammer and saw and enlarged and modernized their home. But first the whole family sat down with their home demonstration agent, Miss Magnolia P. Wesson, and planned the improvements. Then a bedroom, a bathroom, and a utility room were added, and Mrs. Pullen got the kitchen cabinets and picture window she had wanted.

Home agents meet in Austin

The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

AUSTINE, Texas (ANP) — Sixty - six home demonstration agents and four counselors from eight States, attended the National Home Demonstration Agents' Association meeting, here recently.

Mrs. Etalcha C. Petty, county home demonstration agent, Gregg County, Longview, Texas received recognition for distinguished service at a recognition banquet.

MRS. BERNICE D. McKAY, president National Home Demonstration Agents' Association, presented the awards to the following persons from six States:

Mrs. Etalcha C. Petty, Texas; Mrs. Sadie Hill, Mississippi; Mrs. Victoria M. Simpson, Florida; Mrs. Georgia Sanders, Louisiana, Mrs. Gertrude LaMay, Arkansas; and Katie B. Grisham, Tennessee.

Mrs. Petty has served as agent for Gregg County for 18 years. In the Texas association she held the office of parliamentarian, chairman of the program committee; vice-president of the Association, and chairman of souvenir program committee for the national association.

1b 1960

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF NEW FARMERS OF AMERICA

Tuskegee High School Graduate Takes Top Honors In NFA Poultry, Livestock Judging

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (ANP) — A May 1960 graduate of Tuskegee Institute high school has captured top honors in the individual judging of poultry and livestock at the recent National Convention of New Farmers of America in Atlanta.

He is James Anderson of Tuskegee.

Anderson led Alabama's judging team in the National competition after having made the second highest score in individual placing for the state judging contest. This contest was held at Tuskegee Institute last May in connection with the State Association convention. His achievements at the state level, along with help from teammates Jack Reynolds and Lieutenant Thomas, resulted in first place honors for the state and the opportunity to compete in the national event.

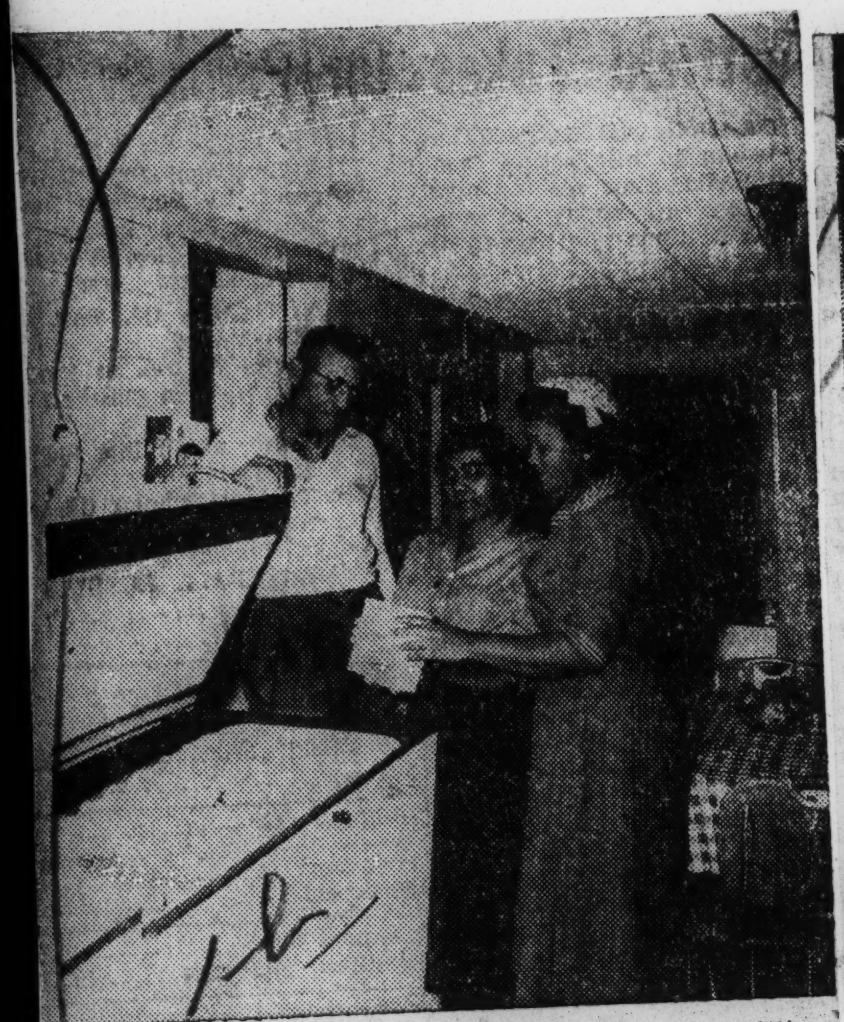
The Alabama team won fifth place in heated competition with teams from 14 other states that comprise the national organization, while team captain Anderson moved ahead to first place in the individual scoring.

Each member of the team was awarded a cash prize of $20 and Anderson received an additional prize of $60 for top inividual scoring.

Jerome Simpson was alternate for the team and assisted with the activities by serving as a holder of the animals to be judged. He received an NFA necktie for his services.

There was one replacement on the team going to Atlanta, it was Oree Williams for Lieutenant Thomas who had left the state.

The national convention is held in Atlanta each year during the time of the Southeastern Fair and the classes of animals used for judging are selected from those on exhibit at the fair. The judging ring consisted of two classes of laying hens, two of swine, two of dairy cattle and two of beef cattle.



FOR BETTER LIVING — During the observance of the 15th (National Home Demonstration Week, May 1-7, emphasis is being put on better living. Top left, Home Demonstration Agent Jefelien L. Bullard, Jefferson County, Ark., and District Agent Marguerite P. Williams get pointers from Acting President Earl C. Evans of Arkansas State College on making concrete block homes more attractive by sawing lines into the blocks before laying them to make them look like small bricks. Mr. Evans' country home in background is such a house.

Top right, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cotton, tenant farmers of Bailey, N.C., proudly show their freezer full of food to their home agent, Mrs. Margaret H. Wade. Bottom, a group of Florida county home demonstration agents improve their skill in making slip covers. Left to right: Mrs. Irie Mae Clark, Tallahassee; Miss Gladys Wilkins, formerly of Lake City; Mrs. Idella Kelly, formerly of Ocala; Mrs. Leontine Williams, Gainesville; Miss Floy Britt, district agent; and Mrs. Ethel M. Powell, Jacksonville.

(USDA Photo)

7.5 Million Homemakers Mark National Achievement

Nearly 7,500,000 white and colored homemakers are recognizing their achievement of better living for their families through the application of the results of home economics research in their observance May 1-7 of the 15th National Home Demonstration Week.

The celebrating homemakers are those who take part in home demonstration work. Many of these live on farms and others reside in towns and cities. They are served by more than 4,000 County Extension home demonstration agents of whom close to 450 are colored.

The observance is taking the form of achievement days, recognition ceremonies, special meetings, and exhibits highlighting the home demonstration program which is conducted cooperatively by the Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the State land-grant colleges, and county governments.

Colored home demonstration agents are employed in the 17 State of the southern region where they work with about half a million homemakers. They give them pointerson home management, family economics, foods and nutrition, family relations and other aspects of improved home and family living. The agents are assisted by some 30,000 volunteer local leaders whom they train for the assignment.

IN SERVICE TRAINING

And although the agents themselves hold hold college degrees and in some cases graduate degrees, they continue to take in-service training to keep abreast of new home economics ressearch information, as well as the latest methods of presenting its to homemakers.

The research information is developed through experimentation and other means by the Department of Agriculture and the landgrant colleges.

The studies range from improved nutrition and bettter clothing construction to preferences for foods and fabrics.

Armed with the results of such studies, home agents and volunteer leaders gave information last year on foods and nutrition to more than 230,000 homemakers, on clothing to 205,000, and on family economics to 80,000. The information related to such things as meal planning, food preservation, clothing construction, clothing selection and purchase, and family financial planning.

The homemakers who are applying the latest research findings are improving their homes, family meals, the grooming of themselves and their children, and in general are achieving a better living for their children, and in general are achieving a better living for their families.

1b 1960

NEW FARMERS OF AMERICA

NEW OFFICERS were installed recently at the 32nd annual convention of the North Carolina Association of New Farmers of America at North Carolina A. and T. College. Left to right, seated: McArthur Newell, Jacksonville, president; Alexander Dawson, Belhaven, first vice president; Thurman Purnell, Halifax, second vice president and James Adams, Roaring River, third vice president. Standing: Armstead Joyner, Henderson, secretary; Milton Howell, Tarboro, treasurer and James Eaton, Littleton, reporter and J. W. Warren, district Vo-Ag supervisor, adviser.

16-Year-Old To Head New Farmers Assn.

GREENSBORO, N. C. — A 16-year-old schoolboy was named president of the North Carolina Association of New Farmers of America.

McArthur Newell, a senior at the Georgetown High School, Jacksonville, was installed at the closing session on Friday at the organization's 32nd annual convention at A&T College, May 31-June 3.

Other officers elected and installed were: Alexander Dawson, Belhaven, first vice president; Thurman Purnell, Halifax, second vice president; James Adams, Roaring River, third vice president; Armstead Joyner, Henderson, secretary; Milton Howell, Tarboro, treasurer, and James Eaton, Littleton, reporter. J. W. Warren, district supervisor of Vocational Agriculture, with headquarters here at A&T College, is adviser.

New Farmers Start Annual Meet Monday

The New Farmers of America will hold their annual Atlanta convention Oct. 3-6, with a well-rounded program scheduled for the boys, adult officials and guests. The first day's activities will include meeting of the national board of trustees and livestock judging contest in the afternoon, and the opening session at Municipal Auditorium, with a lecture being delivered by J. M. Carter, National Vocational Agricultural Teachers Assn.

The second session on Tuesday, Oct. 4 will include the awarding of superior an dhonorary superior farmers degrees and honoring parents of national officers. The next day's program will include flag ceremonies and remarks by Russell DeYoung of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, and R. E. Naugher, education officer of Washington, D. C.

Howard McClarren, director of youth education, American Institute of Cooperation, Washington, will address the boys Oct. 5. Also, the quartet contest will be held and various committees will meet in the morning. In the afternoon, a talent contest and reports of national officers will be included.

The final day of the convention, Oct. 6, will see the public speaking contest, quiz contest, election of officers ,awards presentations and any unfinished business. The NFA meets in Atlanta every year for its national convention.

New Farmers Of America Slate 26th Annual Meeting In Atlanta

Dr. Manley To Welcome Visitors To Gate City

The Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
9-21-60

The New Farmers of America, a national organization of boys studying vocational agriculture in high school, will hold its 26th annual convention in the Municipal Auditorium, Atlanta, Georgia, October 3-6. The NFA was organized nationally in August 1935.

Dr. Albert E. Manley, President, Spelman College, Atlanta, Georgia, will welcome the group of approximately 1,000 New Farmers to the City in an address at 7:30 p. m., October 3.

Other headlined speakers scheduled for the four-day sessions include Dr. B. C. Turner, President, South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, South Carolina; Russell DeYoung, President, The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, and Chairman of the Sponsoring Committee for the Future Farmers of America Foundation, Inc.; W. Howard McClarren, Director of Youth Education, American Institute of Cooperation, Washington, D. C.; Jim Thomas, National President of the Future Farmers of America, Patterson, Georgia; and J. M. Carter, President, National Vocational Agriculture Teachers Association, Wellsville, New York.

The business of the convention is conducted by the seven National officers and the official delegates. There are 50 official delegates from the 15 States represented at the convention. Delegates serve on various committees, take part in floor discussions and vote on business matters. Robert Mack, Route 1, Big Island, Viginia, is National NFA President. The other National NFA President. The other National officers who will help him are Alfred L. Roberts, 1st Vice President, Route 1, Box 101, Somerville, Texas; Clarence Turner, 2nd Vice President, Rout 1, Box 239-M, Brandywine, Maryland; Robert R. Beasley, 3rd Vice President, 305 Brown Avenue, Eutaw, Alabama; John M. Smith, Secretary, Route 4, Box 186, Carthage, Mississippi; Herman C. Burnett, Jr., Reporter, Rt. 3, Mebane, North Carolina and James M. Griffin, Treasurer, Route 1, Box 440, Auburndale, Fla.

A popular feature of the annual conventions that will be continued this year is the National NFA Chorus, directed by Ira S. Glover, teacher of vocational agriculture at Comer, Georgia. The chorus is composed of approximately 60 members, with the winning quartet from each of the 15 States entitled to participate.

The official delegates and NFA members attending the convention will be guests of the Southeastern Fair Association on Monday afternoon, October 3. Transportation will be provided on special buses to and from the fair grounds. The National NFA Livestock Judging Contest will be held on the fair grounds that afternoon, beginning at 1:30 o'clock. The chorus will make a radio broadcast from the fair grounds and take part in a program sponsored by the Fair Association.

The Superior Farmer degrees will be presented to 31 outstanding NFA members on Tuesday morning, October 4. This degree is presented to the top individual out of each 1,000 members. Honorary degrees will be presented to 15 adults who have rendered outstanding service to the national organization.

On Tuesday evening the Star Superior Farmers will be recognized. The Star Superior Farmer of America will receive an award of $500, and two sectional Star Superior Farmers will be awarded $250. each. The awards are given annually by the Future Farmers of American Foundation, Inc. for outstanding achievement in farming and leadership in the NFA.

NFA NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1959-60, who will be in charge of Atlanta meeting this week (left to right) John M. Smith, Rt. 4, Carthage, Miss., secretary; Herman C. Burnette, Jr., Rt. 3, Mebane, N.C., reporter; Clarence Turner, Rt. 2, Brandywine, Md., second vice president; Alfred L. Roberts, Rt. 1, Somerville, Tex., first vice president; James M. Griffin, Jr., Rt. 1, Auburndale, Fla., treasurer; Robert Mack, Rt. 1, Big Island, Va., president; and Robert R. Beasley, Eutaw, Ala., third vice president.

"Nickels For Know-How"

Farm Families To Ballot On Agriculture Research

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Va

By BILL CARPENTER

RALEIGH — Negro farm families are expected to be well represented when North Carolinians go to the polls in the "Nickels for Know - How" referendum on Sept. 30.

The question before the voters will be whether or not they wish to continue this self-help program in support of increased agricultural research and education began in 1952.

THE PROGRAM has been endorsed strongly by Negro leaders across the state, including the state leader of Negro agricultural extension work, R. E. Jones.

He says, "This program has further deepened the respect of farm people for the indispensable place and importance of research and education in the solution of problems affecting livestock and crop enterprises, along with the necessity of group knowledge and action to solve many of the problems affecting rural people in North Carolina."

THE SEPT. 30 referendum will be the fourth held on this project. The first one was in late 1951, with others in 1954 and 1957. State law requir vote every three years on programs of this type.

Since theprogram went into effect on Jan. 1, 1952, more than $1 million has been collected. The assessment is made on the basis of five cents on each ton of feed and fertilizer bought.

MANUFACTURERS add this amount to the retail prices of feed and fertilizer. The money is collected by the N. C. Department of Agriculture and its spending is administered by the Agricultural Foundation at N. C. State College.

The money has been used for an expanded program of agricultural research and education. Through the use of these funds, it has been possible to carry on additional research with almost all major crops and livestock in the state.

UNDER THE educational phases of the program, both the poultry and horticulture extension specialist positions in Negro extension work were created with "Nickels for Know - How" funds.

In the opinion of Mr. Jones, "these two positions have broadened and deepened the technology and economic appreciation of the poultry and vegetable production enterprises among extension personnel, both men and women.

"WE NOW HAVE many more agents and farm people utilizing these enterprises on the farms to add to their income. This would not have been possible had we not had the source of technical help provided through 'Nickels for Know - How.' "

All users of feed and fertilizer are eligible to vote. This includes young folks in 4 - H and NFA, and other members of the family who participate in the farming activities. Polling places are set up at a number of places in each county

Wells, and Annie R. Wiggins, Johnson C. Smith.

THE J. H. Sampson P-TA met for the first meeting in the school auditorium. Mrs. M. N. Leitao, 6L teacher, was in charge and presented an informative and entertaining program entitled "A New Flag Flies in America." Frank Butler, president, was in charge of the business session, and J. A. Harper, principal, gave highlights of the school program. The P-TA meets each third Sunday afternoon at 5 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Gaston Lee of New York were recent guests of relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Jones.

Havis Streeter Sr. of Brooklyn was here recently for a visit with his wife, Mrs. Ruth Streeter, and children.

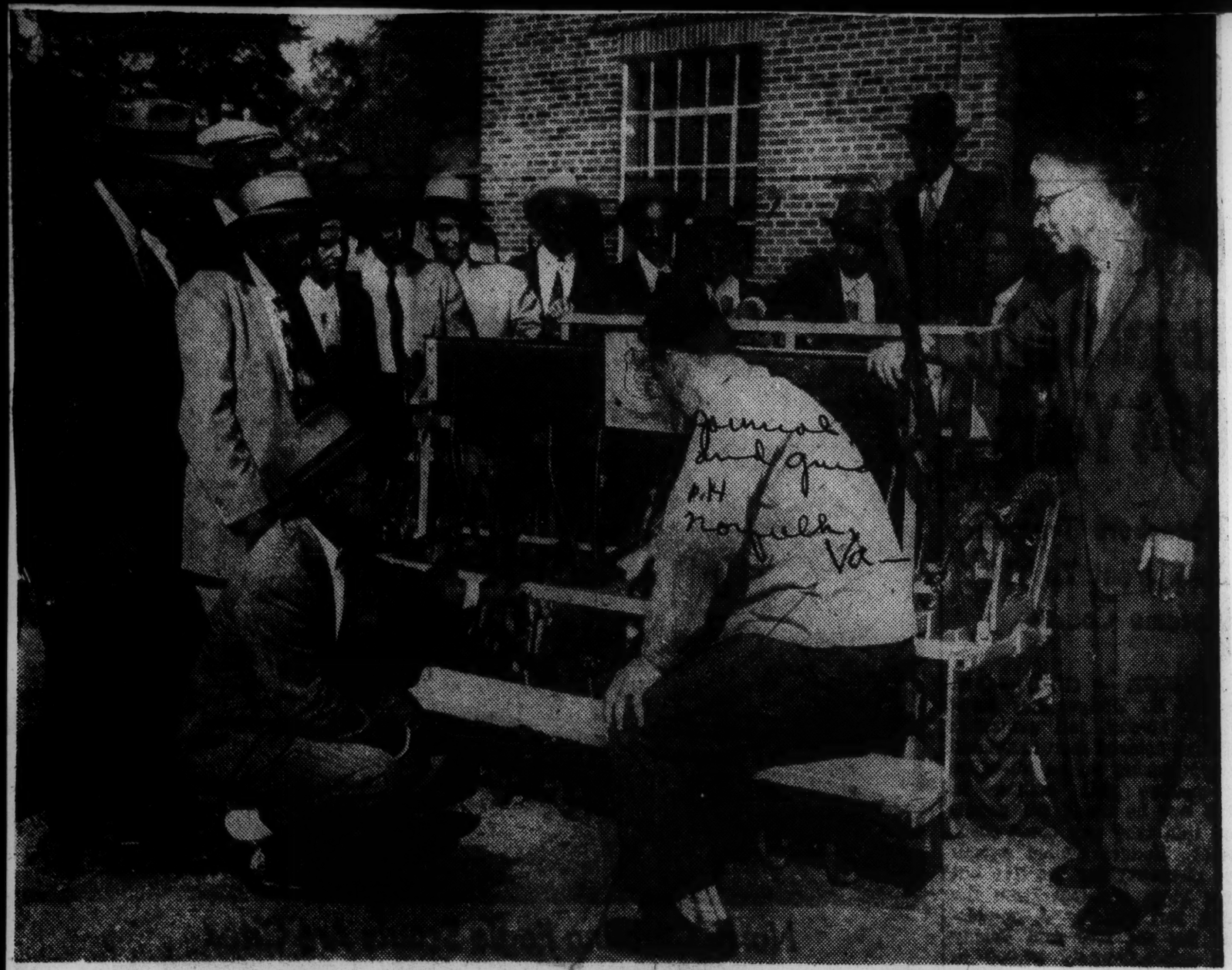
MRS. CELIA Manley was hospitalized last week at Parrott Memorial hospital.

Miss Carolyn Gray, who spent the summer in New York, was here recently for a brief visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Gray, prior to returning to Morgan State college.

Journal And Guide Norfolk, Va Sat 10-1-60 P. 14

Stepping Up Home Garden Program

One phase of the stepped-up garden program in North Carolina is tomato-growing. Getting advice on staking tomatoes from T. W. Flowers (center), "Nickels For Know-How" horticulture specialist at A. and T. College, are Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Troxler of Summerfield, Route 2, Guilford county.



Franklin County Group Shown New Farm Methods

This group of 29 farmers from Franklin County, N. C., are gathered around an experimental seed drill at the U. S. Department of Agriculture research center just outside Washington at Beltsville, Md. Two agricultural engineers of the center, Henry J. Retzer, center, and Emery M. Dieffenbach, right, are explaining how they are using the adjustable drill to determine the most effective way of planting various kinds of seed and applying fertilizer. The farmers and their county agent, L. D. Baldwin, left, visited Beltsville last week. (USDA Photo)

29 N. Carolina Farmers Visit Agriculture Center

WASHINGTON — Twenty-nine colored tobacco and cotton farmers of Franklin County, N. C., spent Wednesday, Nov. 2, in the Washington area visiting the U. S. Department of Agriculture research center at nearby Beltsville, Md.

There they observed research underway to further increase the efficiency of farm machinery, improve dairy herds, and develop still better strains of tobacco.

IN THE agricultural engineering department, the farmers were shown experimental seed drills designed to determine the most effective way of planting various kinds of seeds.

In the dairy barns, the farmers saw high-producing Jerseys and Holsteins being studied in breeding and feeding experiments. And in hot houses, they observed tobacco breeding experiments in which scientists were making a number of crosses in an effort to combat various tobacco diseases and improve the leaf.

THE EDUCATIONAL visit to Washington was planned and conducted by County Agent L. D. Baldwin and his assistant, Samuel D. Little.

4 N. C. Counties Selected As '59 Progress Finalists

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Four counties were named last week as finalists for the 1959 "County of the Year" award, with special reference to Negroes in the North Carolina rural progress campaign.

Guilford, Wake, Bladen and Duplin counties are the finalists, according to an announcement by Dr. W. E. Reed, dean of the school of agriculture at A and T. college and chairman of the N. C. Rural Progress committee. He said that the four had won out in district eliminations in which 71 counties competed.

THE CONTEST, sponsored by A. and T. college, has been conducted since 1952 and the winning counties include: Hertford, 1952; Orange, 1953; Sampson, 1954; Nash, 1955; Person, 1956; Duplin, 1957 and Bertie, 1958.

The state committee will visit, from Jan. 18-21, each of the finalist counties for "on the spot" evaluations to select the winning county.

MEMBERS OF the state committee, in addition to Dr. Reed, include:

W. T. Johnson, assistant state supervisor of vocational agriculture; R. E. Jones, state agent, in charge of the A. and T. college extension service; E. F. Corbett, public relations director, Mrs. M. M. Brown, assistant state home demonstration agent, and Dr. G. F. Rankin, administrative assistant to the president, all of A. and T. College.

Also A. W. Solomon of Raleigh, field representative of the N. C. Farm Bureau Fderation and Dr. J. E. Jeffries of Greensboro, tobacco marketing specialist of the U. S. Production Marketing administration.

Also Mrs. Ruth L. Woodson, supervisor of N. C. colored elementary schools; Dr. Frank A. Tolliver, supervisor of N. C. colored high schools; Dr. J. L. Larkins, consultant to the N. C. department of public welfare, and Mrs. Edna G. Trotter, supervisor of the school lunch program, all of Raleigh and Mrs. Lucy F. James and Mrs. Marie C. Moffitt both of Durham, area supervisors in vocational home economics.

Negro Farmers in Key N. C. Agriculture Vote

By BILL CARPENTER

RALEIGH, N. C.—Negro farm families are expected to be well represented when North Carolinians go to the polls in the important Nickels for Know-How referendum on Sept. 30.

The question before the voters will be whether or not they wish to continue this self-help program in support of increased agricultural research and education started in 1952.

The program has been strongly endorsed by Negro leaders across the state, including the state leader of Negro agriculture extension work, R. E. Jones.

HE SAYS, "This program has further deepened the respect of farm people for the indispensable place and importance of research and education in the solution of problems affecting livestock and crop enterprises, along with the necessity of group knowledge and action to solve many of the problems affecting rural people in North Carolina."

The Sept. 30 referendum will be the fourth held on this project. The first one was in late 1951, with others in 1954 and 1957. State law requires a vote every three years on programs of this type.

Since the program went into effect on Jan. 1, 1952, more than one million dollars has been collected. The assessment is made on the basis of five cents on each ton of feed and fertiliezr bought. Manufacturers add this amount to the retail prices of feed and fertilizer.

The money is collected by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and its spending is administered by the Agricultural Foundation at N. S. State College.

Negroes Active In N.C. 'Know-How' Farm Vote

By BILL CARPENTER

RALEIGH, N. C. — Negro farm families are expected to be well represented when North Carolinians go to the polls in the important "Nickels for Know-How" referendum, Sept. 30.

The question before the voters will be whether or not they wish to continue this self-help program in support of increased agricultural research and education started in 1952.

The program has been strongly endorsed by Negro leaders across the state, including the state leader of Negro agricultural extension work, R. E. Jones.

He says, "This program has further deepened the respect of farm people for the indispensable place and importance of research and education in the solution of problems affecting livestock and crop enterprises, along with the necessity of group knowledge and action to solve many of the problems affecting rural people in North Carolina."

4TH REFERENDUM

The Sept. 30 referendum will be the fourth held on this project. State law requires a vote every three years on these programs.

Since the program went into effect on Jan. 1, 1952, more than one million dollars has been collected. The assessment is made on the basis of five cents on each ton of feed and fertilizer bought. Manufacturer add this amount to the retail prices of feed and fertilizer.

The money is collected by the N. C. Department of Agriculture and its spending is administered by the Agricultural Foundation at N. C. State College.

RESEARCH

The money has been used for an expanded program of agricultural research and education. Through these funds, it has been possible to carry on additional research with almost all major crops and livestock.

Under the educational phase of the program, both the poultry and horticulture extension specialist positions in Negro extension work were created with Nickels for Know-How funds.

In the opinion of Jones, "these two positions have broadened and deepened the technology and economic appreciation of the poultry and vegetable production enterprises among extension personnel. We now have many more agents and farm people utilizing these enterprises on the farms to add to their income. This would not have been possible had we not had the source of technical help provided through Nickels for Know-How."

It is also resulting in increased attention to more home food production for the family, a recognized weakness in the Negro community.

All users of feed and fertilizer are eligible to vote. This includes young folks in 4-H and NFA and other members of the family who participate in farm activities.

Polling places are set up at a number of places in each county. County agricultural and home economics agents have this information.

"Nickels for Know-How has been the best expression of unfettered, and objective participation, without regard to race, creed, color or holdings that we have observed," declares Jones.

ONE PHASE OF the stepped-up garden program in North Carolina is tomato-growing. Getting advice on staking tomatoes from T. W. Flowers, (center) Nickels horticulture specialist at A & T College, are Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Troxler of Summerfield, Guilford County. When the Negro poultry specialist was employed in 1954, there were 15 4-H pullet chains in 52 countries where Negro agents were employed. These 15 chains involved 150 club members and 9,000 birds. Today there are 34 such chains involving 306 members and 18,173 chicks.

Of the 66,000 Negro farm operators in the state in 1954, 46,000 had 1,221,269 chickens on their farms. In 1959 the number had increased to 48,310 farmers and to more than 1½ million birds.

Broiler and commercial egg production has grown. One of the greatest assets of any community is its beautiful homes, schools, churches and roadsides. The new horticulture program is resulting in progess in this area.

P To P Victors Accept Honors At Negro Rally

Families In Four States Proclaimed Champions In Farm Contests

By RICHARD BAILEY
Director, Plant to Prosper Bureau

Mid-South farm families from four states were proclaimed victors yesterday at The Commercial Appeal's 23rd annual Negro Plant to Prosper Rally here.

Sharing equal billing as top money winners at the rally at Booker T. Washington High School were Mr. and Mrs. Tommie Bibbs of Winona, Miss., landowner sweepstakes champions, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rencher of Oran, Mo., who earned the tenant sweepstakes prize. Each family received $250.

New Home Wins Prize

A new home won the $50 home improvement sweepstakes prize for Mr. and Mrs. James L. Bond of Haywood County, near Brownsville, Tenn.

These and other state winners from Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri and Tennessee were presented more than $1,800 in cash awards.

Hundreds of farmers and agricultural workers were present to hear St. John Waddell, managing editor of The Commercial Appeal, assure the contestants that this newspapers "still believes in the purpose of Plant to Prosper and will continue to support it in the years to come."

Stressing the importance agriculture plays in today's society was Dr. Henry L. Taylor, head of the department of agricultural education at Tennessee A&I University in Nashville.

Presentations Made

Others on the all-day program were: T. P. Head, vice chairman of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce agriculture committee, who presented the landowner sweepstakes award; and Richard Bailey, director of this newspaper's Plant to Prosper Bureau, who presented the state awards and home improvement sweepstakes prize.

Blair T. Hunt, former principal of Booker T. Washington, presented the award to the tenant sweepstakes champions. John Gammon Jr., Farm Bureau president of Marion, Ark., presided.

Entertainment Provided

Preceding the program, members of the school's band, glee club and precision marching team provided entertainment for the honored guests of the day.

Soloists were Miss Catherine Long of Mason, Tenn., Miss Marva Gulley of AM&N College in Pine Bluff, Ark., and Miss Joan Alyce Jones of Little Rock.

A turkey dinner was served in the school's cafeteria.

The Plant to Prosper contest is sponsored by this newspaper, the Memphis Chamber of Commerce and professional agricultural workers from the Mid-South.

Dr. J. Beck Dies In Georgetown

GEORGETOWN, S. C. — Dr. Joseph B. Beck, veteran educator who retired as supervisor of Negro schools in 1941, died here Wednesday at the age of 90.

A pioneer in state educational circles, Dr. Beck had spent 49 years in the educational field here and is credited with having developed educational facilities to an all-time high status as at present.

He is survived by several sons, medical practitioners, and other relatives. Mrs. Beck died several years ago. One son is principal of Sterling High School in Greenville, S. C. One is a physician at Florence; a third is a physician in Georgetown.

Now Owns His Farm

The News & Courier

Patience Pays Off For Elloree Negro

Charleston S.C.

Sun. 9-4-60

ELLOREE (Special) — From $6 a-month wage hand to owner of a 400-acre farm.

Adam Gardner, Negro farmer six miles west of Elloree, knows the value of perseverance. He's been working up from a lowly start for almost 50 years.

"Gardner is now one of our best farmers in the state," says E. N. Williams, state supervisor of Negro extension work. "Neighbors respect him as a self-made man. But we at State College, Orangeburg, like him for his readiness to adopt better ways of doing things, his open mind, and for the way he has co-operated with us."

Quincey J. Smith, Orangeburg County Negro agricultural agent, agrees, "He certainly doesn't mind trying out new ideas—he's a good cooperator."

The plantation owner where Gardner first worked soon recognized his ability. His wages were raised to $10, then $12 and to $16 per month.

"The owner often bragged on my work," Gardner relates, "and finally, he gave me the job of setting the plows for all the other wage hands."

Gardner ventured out on his own by renting land in 1917 but was drafted into the Army the following year. After the war, he rented land again — farming as much as 600 acres at one time.

He purchased a 68-acre tract on Highway 301 in the late 20's. He continued to add tracts to the original 68 acres until today he owns 400 acres.

Gardner's chief crops consist of 53 acres of cotton, 43 acres of corn, 210 acres small grain, followed by soybeans. He sells feeder pigs from eight brood sows, and has owned up to 40 head of cattle. Also he plants 12 acres of truck crops for sale on the Columbia Farmers Market.

Five tenant farm families are located on the Gardner farm, and "day labor" is employed regularly. Gardner is now owner, operator, manager and landlord.

"Gardner is one of a number of our farmers who are pointing up the opportunities available in agriculture," Williams said.

FROM $6 A MONTH TO 400-ACRE FARM FOR ADAM GARDNER
With E. N. Williams, Left, And Quincey J. Smith, Negro Agents

1b 1960

SUPERIOR SERVICE AWARD
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Jackson Advocate
Jackson, Miss.
Sat. 6/11/60
p1

1b

Certificates for their part in winning the nation's only 1960 Extension Service unit citation of the Superior Service Award, U. S. Department of Agriculture were preesnted Thursday afternoon (June 2) in Raymond to the four Negro agents of the Hinds County staff, Agricultural Extension Service. Here, from the left, are Dr. Clay Lyle, director of Extension, Mississippi State University, who made the presentation and holds the plaque won by the entire staff; County Agent Chester W. Owens, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent Hazel O. Brown, Home Demonstration Agent Sadie C. Hill, Assistant County Agent James R. Davis and Secretary R. O. Rupert. (Extension Service Photo)

Loans Made by Fayette, Haywood Counties

The Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.

U. S. Aids Tennessee Farmers

(Courier Press Service)

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—State Director Allen T. Murray of the U.S. Farmers Home Administration told The Courier that has agency had made "at least 20 emergency-type loans to Negro families in Fayette and Haywood Counties" this year to help get the current crop underway.

The action by the Federal agency was the result of a request from the White House last April to Mr. Murray after Memphis Atty. J. Franklin had asked help from the White House on behalf of the embattled Negro farmers of the two counties, who were refused loans in their home counties from the usual sources.

Mr. Murray did not state the amount of money loaned.

■

MR. MURRAY said he doesn't know what the problem will be next spring with regard to the crop, but encouraged the idea of the establishment of a loan agency or credit union on the part of interested Negro financiers to aid in the area.

This idea is being considered by financiers J. B. Blayton Sr., of Atlanta, and S. G. Gaston of Birmingham, after being broached by Prof. Allen Yancey of Somerville.

■

MR. MURRAY had been asked by the White House to look carefully into the situation and make a report on it.

He visited the area twice personally, he said.

■

HIS AGENCY is authorized to make loans to anybody who owns or rents land and can show some ability to repay the loan, and who has been denied loans otherwise.

Somerville Banker W. R. Wilkerson, a few weeks ago, refused to tell The Courier Roving Reporter anything about his bank's refusal to loan to Negro farmers. "To any question you may ask, I say 'no comment,'" he said.

Farm Progress Award Is Presented Sussex Family

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 6-18-60
1-F

STONY CREEK, Va. — The A. D. Curley Family of Sussex County received the seventh annual award from the Negro State Agricultural Advisory Board of Virginia for outstanding accomplishments in farm and home management.

A plaque was presented to the Curley family during ceremony held recently at the farm. Other features of the program included the history and operation of the Curley farm by Mr. Curley, music by the Sussex County 4-club group, and an address by miss Mary W. Neugent, associate professor of foods and nutritions at Virginia State College. Approximately 200 persons from many areas of Virginia were in attendance.

AFTER the plaque had been presented to Mr. Curley he stated that, "I expect to win the award about as much as I expected to fly." Curley said, "I got married in 1923 and started farming with $52 and a mule, and I never thought then I would have what we have today."

In 1943, with the aid of a Farmers' home Administration loan and the encouragement of M. D. Jones, local farm agent then, Mr. Curley purchased his 16 acre tract of land on state route 648, some 10 miles west of Stony Creek. The land was nearly worn out and crop yields were far below the county average.

"THE MAN who sold the farm to me said that if he had to stay another year he would shoot himself," Mr. Curley said, "and after I had been here a year I was just about ready to agree with him."

Mr. Curley planted 22 acres of peanuts. The crop yield for the first year was 72 bags, less than four bags per acre. In 1959, the same tract yielded an average of 24.5 bags per acre or more than six times the first year's crop.

The farmer has raised his production of cotton to about one and a half bales per acre. is corn production is now about 95 bushels per acre.

AFTER THE first year, with the advice of Mr. Jones, he began treating the land, taking yearly soil tests and adopting a program of soil, timber and water conservation, Curley said.

Only three years after the Farmers' Home Administration granted him a loan, Mr. Curley sold a tract of timber for $5,000 and the farm became his, free and clear.

In less than five years his crop yields had more than doubled.

THE CURLEY family followed recommendations of the Extension Service and Farmer's Home Administration in compiling their record. The mule is long since gone and the farm is now completely mechanized. Today Mr. Curley's primary crops are, corn, peanuts, soybeans, hogs, cotton and forestry proeucts.

All of the dilapidated outbuildings that went with the purchase have been torn down and replaced with up-to-date concrete and wood structures.

The section of Land around the house has been completely landscaped and necessary fences built. The house has been renovated. A pressure water system and other necessary utilities have been installed.

On hand to help celebrate the Curley's award were their two daughters, Mrs. Audrey C. Newsome, registered nurse from Baltimore, and Mrs. Katherleen C. Myler, teacher in the Dinwiddie County public school system. Mr. and Mrs. Curley are active members of the County Agricultu-

Passing of Area Farms Seen in Next 40 Years

The Washington Post
Washington D.C.
1-1-B

By Alan L. Dessoff
Staff Reporter

Farming is going out of style in the Washington suburbs.

Forty years from now, hardly anyone will make a living from it in Prince Georges, Montgomery and Fairfax counties.

This is the prediction of County agricultural agents who have taken a long, hard look at the area's changing countryside.

Mong 9-5-60

In the past five years the number of suburban farms has been cut from about 4400 to 2200.

Joseph E. Beard, Fairfax County Agent since 1938, said there are 699 farms, totaling 85,278 acres, in the County this year. Five years ago, there were 1153 farms in Fairfax. In 1965, Beard predicts, there will be 400 farms comprising some 75,000 acres.

Farm income in Fairfax, amounting to $3.7 million in 1950, will drop to $3.5 million this year and $3 million in 1965, Beard says.

"When I first came here in 1928," says P. E. Clark, Prince Georges County agent, "we had over 2000 farms in operation. There are about 1200 now. In 25 years, there probably won't be a farm in Prince Georges."

Tobacco, the main Prince Georges crop, brought $12 million in 1955, Clark says. He estimates last year's crop will bring about $8 million.

Montgomery County's sale of produce from 1500 farms came to about $10 million five years ago. This year, says County Agent Delbert Foster, 1300 farms will sell about $8.5 million worth of products.

The counties' figures are based generally on farms of 10 or more acres.

Why is farming going out of style?

"The little fellow can't afford mechanization," says Clark, "nor compete with high-priced industry labor. With no labor and no machinery, he goes out of business."

"There's a lot of building speculation, particularly around Rockville, Gaithersburg and Laytonsville," says Foster. Many farmers sell their land at a profit.

In Fairfax, farmland worth $356 an acre in 1950 jumped to $720 this year. Beard estimates it will be worth $950 an acre in 1965.

Finally farmers and their sons have found a thinner work week and a fatter paycheck elsewhere.

"What I think is going to happen," Clark said, "is that wealthy people are going to buy these farms and turn them into showplaces that won't produce anything.

The agents agree that what Beard calls "subsistence farming" also will rank high in the future.

"A fellow will hold down a regular 40-hour-a-week job elsewhere," Beard says, "but since he was raised on a farm and is used to working 80 hours a week, he'll come home from the city and do a little work" on his small farm.

What is happening concerns a number of planning agencies.

The National Capital Regional Planning Council expects to have a preliminary report this month on a study to determine what kind of farm can best resist urbanization.

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, in a proposed new master plan for the Gaithersburg-Rockville area, emphasized it wants to discourage urbanization in a large section of upper Montgomery.

In the middle of this area is John L. King, who operates a 230-acre dairy farm, "Meadow View," near Damascus. He is typical of area farmers who love their work but find that "it just sort of pinches you" economically.

Washington Post 1-B

King says he grosses $24,000 to $27,000 a year from the sale of dairy products from his 90 Holsteins. But he lost money the past two years.

"There's too much milk on the market, for one thing," he says. "Six years ago milk brought $6 per hundred weight. Now it brings $4.74."

The cost of farming is another reason. He must maintain three tractors and three wagons, a harvester and hay elevator, plows, mowers, a pickup truck and other machinery.

In addition, he must provide 700 pounds of grain for his cattle each day. Finally, he says, he pays three times as much in taxes on his land as he paid in 1946.

King's working day begins at 6 a. m. He is still at it at 6 p. m. To bolster the family income, Mrs. King teaches school.

"We're not complaining too much," King says. "I don't know if it gets in your blood or not. We enjoy doing it and we take pride in our stock. I only wish we could get a little more from it."